The New-York Times.

VOL. XIX......NO. 5733. | NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1870. | PRICE FOUR CENTS.

TELEGRAMS.

The London Times on the Cotton Trade Depression.

The Pope and the Controversies on the Proposed Dogma.

Another Political Duel Threatened in Spain.

THE SITUATION AT THE RED RIVER.

General News from All Parts of the Country.

EUROPE.

The Cotton Trade in England—Rumored Alliance Between Egypt and Greece—Affairs in Rome—Disposition of the Russian Government—Illness of the Archbishop of Lyons.

LONDON, Feb. 4.—The *Times* this morning has an editorial article on the present depression in the cotton trade. The writer ascribes the causes to the dearness of the raw material, and the superiority of the American manufactures, and thinks the true remedies for the distress are, first, greater intelligence and skill on the part of the workmen, and second, a reduction in the price of coals. ....A deputation of the leading savans of England, among them Messrs. GROVE, HUXLEY, HOOKER, GALTON and DELORNE, waited on the Ministers to-day and asked for the endowment of scientific schools by the State....The delays noticeable in the cable service recently do not arise from any imperfections in the cables themselves or the land connections. The Government authorities on the 1st assumed the control of the telegraphic system of the Kingdom, and to this change alone must be ascribed the present derangement....The weather throughout England for the past few days has been clear, cool and delightful....Dispatches received to-day from India by the overland lines confirm the previous announcement of the arrival of the steamship *Great Eastern* at Bombay. She will soon commence the work of laying a cable to the mouth of the Red Sea.... It is reported that the Viceroy of Egypt has entered into an alliance with Greece.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 4.—Material reductions in the rates of dockage are proposed at the Birkenhead Docks.

ROME, Feb. 4—His Holiness the Pope has announced that he will hereafter decline to participate in the controversy respecting the dogma of personal infallibility. Another public congregation of the Ecumenical Council was held to-day. The Archbishop of Smyrna celebrated mass. The death of the Bishop of Lerida was announced. An official statement just published shows that the Ecumenical Council now consists of exactly 760 members.

MADRID, Feb. 4.—Colonel LUGUE has come to this city to challenge Senor FIGUERAS for insulting him in a recent speech in the Cortes....Official dispatches from Havana, announcing the defeat of the insurgents by national troops, were received last evening, and occasioned great rejoicing.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 4.—The *Journal* of this city (official organ) finds it necessary to-day, in view of the Montenegrin question, to reiterate the Russian Government's anxiety for peace.

PARIS, Feb. 4.—Dispatches received to day announce that the Archbishop of Lyons is in a very precarious condition, and it was thought he could not live the day through.

CANADA.

The Red River Difficulty—The Hudson Bay Company to Bear its Own Losses—Opposition to Confederation in Newfoundland.

TORONTO, Canada, Feb. 4.—A special dispatch from Ottawa to the *Globe* says: The Government has decided not to pay money to the Hudson Bay Company until about the 15th of May next, when the transfer of the territory to Canada will take place. In the meantime, it is said, the Imperial Government holds that, as the Hudson Bay Company are responsible for the administration of the government at Red River, and as they have really taken no steps to assert their authority, they will have to bear all their losses, without any claim for compensation. It will be in deduction of the £300,000 to be paid b, Canada: It is reported that the Cabinet have received dispatches from Earl GRANVILLE, by the cable, taking this view. The Imperial troops and Canadian volunteers are expected to reach Red River by the 1st of July next.

ST. JOHN, N. F., Feb. 4.—At the opening of the Newfoundland Legislature, yesterday, the Lieutenant-Governor, in a speech, expressed the hope that nothing would occur to prevent the colony from becoming confederated with Canada, whereupon an anti-confederate moved a resolution of no confidence, and requesting his Excellency to call upon CHARLES FOX BENNET to form a Ministry. The motion was carried by 21 antis to 8 confederates.

MONTREAL, Feb. 4.—Bishop TACHE, of Red River, arrived in this city last evening, from Rome *via* Portland. He will leave immediately for the Northwest for the purpose of arranging matters.

A Doubt Thrown on the Capture of Rielle—Prospects of His Becoming a Dictator.

CHICAGO, Feb. 4.—A special dispatch to the *Tribune* from St. Paul says the mail has just arrived from Red River, bringing the last number of the *New Nation*, the organ of the insurgents, and correspondence, neither of which make any mention of the reported arrest of RIELLE, the insurgent leader, by the Hudson Bay Company. On the contrary, a letter dated Winnipeg, Jan. 23, says the opposition portion of the French party have all gone over to RIELLE, and now want to invest him with supreme power. It is thought that the Convention which is called to meet on the 25th will end in making him full master of the situation, and stronger than ever. RIELLE proposes then to employ all his power and resources to carry out the programme of his adherents, which is anti-Canadian to the last. These advices render it certain that the way is not yet open for the Hudson Bay Company to resume its sway in the Red River region, and for Canada to step in, and take peaceful possession.

CUBA.

Reported Massacre of Cubans Denied—Only Two Cases of Retaliation.

HAVANA, Feb. 4.—The report, originating in Key West, that three hundred Cubans had been massacred by the Spaniards, in consequence of the excitement growing out of the Castanon affair, is false. As previously reported, two men were shot in this city on Wednesday night, and these are the only cases of retaliation which have occurred....The steamships *Imperatrice*, from St. Nazaire, and *City of Mexico*, from Vera Cruz, have arrived.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—Telegraphic dispatches were received at the Navy Department this morning from Admiral POOR, who has arrived at Key West in his flagship, the *Severn*, accompanied by the monitors *Saugus* and *Dictator*. Admiral POOR was from Matanzas, having visited many Cuban ports. He does not make any reference in his dispatches to the reported massacre of Cubans at Havana.

JAMAICA.

Seizure of the Grapeshot—The Lehave Case—Coolies and Cholera.

KINGSTON, Jan. 25, *via* HAVANA, Feb. 4.—A project is on foot to establish direct steam communication with New-York.... The schooner *Morning Star*, formerly the *Grapeshot*, has been seized on the suit of some New-York merchants. ....The case of the schooner *Lehave* has been decided. Damages to the amount of $10,000 have been awarded to the defendants in lieu of the return of the cargo....A ship with a cargo of coolies has arrived at Demerara on the account of the colony. There was great mortality among the coolies in consequence of the bad supply of provisions.

THE EAST.

Gambling Implements in Massachusetts—The Visitors to Peabody—A Gas Explosion in Lowell.

BOSTON, Feb. 4.—The Massachusetts Supreme Court, on the question of the right to summarily destroy gambling implements seized by legal process, has decided that the owners of such articles cannot constitutionally be deprived of them without notice, actual or constructive and an opportunity to be heard, and the Court cannot lawfully cause them to be destroyed without giving such reasonable notice to the owner, personally if known, or by advertisement if not known, as circumstances will permit; also, that money seized upon such warrant and returned into Court, is not by any statute made subject to forfeiture....JOHN W. DRAPER has been chosen President of the Metropolitan Horse Railroad, in place of the late WM. CUMSTONE....The remains of GEORGE PEABODY, now lying in state at the Peabody Institute, at Peabody, were visited to-day by throngs of people. The escort on Tuesday, at the time of the final obsequies, will consist of eight companies of the State Militia, including the Boston Cadets. The latter will accompany Governor CLAFLIN as special escort.

LOWELL, Mass., Feb. 4.—This evening about 8 o'clock an explosion occurred of the gas used in operating a stereopticon at the festival of the John-street Congregational Society. WARREN S. FOOTE, the organist, and SIMON TOWLE, a photographer, were seriously injured, and many persons were made deaf by the concussion. A window was blown out, the organ injured, and other damages, amounting in all to $1,500, were done. The explosion caused a general panic.

Courtesies to the British and American Naval Officers.

AUGUSTA, Me., Feb. 4.—The great event of the day was the reception of the naval officers of the American and British fleets now lying in Portland Harbor, by Governor CHAMBERLAIN. The party arrived from Portland this afternoon. Among the visitors were Captain COMMERELL, Lieutenants AURANDELL and CHELDERS, of H. B. M. ship *Monarch;* Captain SHUFELDT, Lieutenant-Commander WISE, of the *Miantonomoh;* Captain BASCON and Lieutenant ROSS, of the *Terror*. The Governor met the party at Brunswick, where they, with the Executive Council, partook of dinner given by Governor CHAMBERLAIN. A *soirée* in honor of the Governor and Council and their guests was given in the evening.

THE GALLOWS.

Two Executions in One Day in Delaware—A Singular Scene on the Scaffold—An Attempt by One Criminal to Exonerate Another.

NEWCASTLE, Del., Feb. 4.—JONES and CARPENTER, the colored men sentenced to death for rape, were executed at noon in the jail yard in the presence of six hundred persons. At 11:55 the procession formed in the following order: Rev. C. S. SPENCER, Protestant Episcopal clergyman of Emmanuel Church, of New Castle, and Sheriff RICHARDSON, Prison Keepers VINING and JONES, Keepers WISE and CARPENTER. On ascending the platform JONES stepped to the front, and, in an unconcerned tone of voice, said:

"I tell, you, gentlemen, I was guilty of the crime; CARPENTER was not in it any more than watching the door. I says to the boys, 'Let's do some devilment.' We went over to the house, and I says, 'Boys, pull off your shoes, so that we won't make no noise.' We went in, and I blowed the light out. MOORE he stood by the door to make believe he was watching. CARPENTER came up stairs after us; we heard a noise, when they started to run; I called to them, 'Boys, come back; what are you running for? you are a — of fellows, ain't you?' They came back; I then done the deed; CARPENTER did not do it."

At the conclusion of this speech the two knelt, each on one knee. JONES kept his eyes roaming about, while CARPENTER shook and trembled, and the closed lids of his eyes quivered perceptibly. Rev. Mr. SPENCER read the 130th Psalm, "Out of the deep," following this with prayer, the whole lasting five minutes.

The prison keeper then approached and fixed the ropes around the necks of the condemned. Neither spoke until the white caps were being put on, when JONES, in a clear voice, said, "Things are serious now."

At 12:14 the Sheriff cut the rope and the two men fell. The drop was not sufficient, and a horrible bungle was the result. CARPENTER died hard, working his legs and contracting his body. JONES swung to and fro, but died easier.

At 12:20 they were unmanacled. Dr. FERRIS pronounced them still alive. At 12:25 CARPENTER's pulse showed life.

At 12:44 JONES was lowered and placed in a coffin of stained pine, plain make. CARPENTER was next placed upon a board and carried into the prison, to be delivered to his friends.

While the bodies hung the crowd gave vent to their anxiety by asking, "How long are you going to let them hang?" The Sheriff finally stepped on the stand, and announced that they would be taken down in a few minutes. Inside the inclosure the best of order was preserved by Chief DOUGHERTY, of Wilmington, with a force of eight men. Outside, the men and boys who crowded several tree-tops indulged in profanity and ribald jests.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

Carrying Concealed Weapons in California—Election Contests in Ohio—The Philadelphia Metropolitan Police Bill—Matters in Alabama and Other Southern States.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 4.—A bill repealing the act prohibitory to the carrying of concealed weapons has passed both Houses of the Legislature.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Feb. 4.—The last of the contested election cases in the House was decided this morning by giving BLAKESLEE, Republican, the seat claimed. The House now stands—Republicans, 57; Democrats, 55.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Feb. 4.—The Metropolitan Police bill for Philadelphia has just passed the House.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Feb. 4.—The House to-day voted down the bill for the State to issue its bonds for $3,000,000 in aid of the Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad by a vote of fifty-five to thirty-five. The Constitution requires a two-thirds majority for such laws. A motion to reconsider the vote was postponed until to-morrow, and there is heavy lobbying to-night. The bill passed the Senate some days ago, and was amended by the House so as to require, in addition to mortgages, individual security that the road should be completed in a specified time. The House yesterday passed the bill extending the time so that railroad companies must complete twenty miles of their road to obtain the State indorsement of $16,000 per mile.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Feb. 4.—In the Legislature to-day the Senate passed the bill providing that all laws passed by this General Assembly conflicting with other laws, shall in all cases take precedence.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Feb. 4.—In the Legislature to-day, the Committee appointed to investigate the official acts and charges against Governor REED, reported in favor of impeachment, four to one. The minority report is said to be weak. The evidence was read to the House in secret session this forenoon and in open session this afternoon. The vote on impeachment will be taken to-morrow.

THE SOUTH.

The "War of Races" in Mississippi—Serious Riots Threatened for a Time—Submersion of a Railroad Track.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Feb. 4.—A riot occurred at Brookville, Miss., on the 29th ult., between negroes and whites, growing out of the shooting and wounding by a youth, named FARMER, of a negro who had assaulted him, which at one time threatened to involve the whole section in strife and bloodshed. The negroes, who were armed, forcibly took FARMER from the constable and threatened to kill him and burn the town. A messenger was dispatched to Columbia for assistance. Fifty armed men returned on the train, and arrested seventy-five negroes. The others fled. At last accounts quiet had been restored....Owing to an overflow on the Little Rock Railroad, trains connot run this side of Madison, forty miles west of this place.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Feb. 4.—The fast freight lines are again in trouble. Rates have been cut down to New-York 90 cents; to Philadelphia 85 cents and to Boston $1 on cotton.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Another Deery and Dion Billiard Game—Harbor Dues in San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 4.—Messrs. DEERY and DION last night played their third game at billiards, for a purse of $2,000, game 1,500 points, four ball-carom, on a four-pocket table, push shots and crotch barred. There were eighty-three innings, resulting for DEERY 1,502 points, and for DION 1,044 points. DEERY's highest run was 231 and DION's 120 points....A meeting of merchants and shipmasters was held here yesterday for the purpose of adopting measures to resist the collection of harbor dues, which are deemed unconstitutional. The shipmasters decided to authorize their consignees to retain the amount of their harbor dues and to employ counsel to defend a test case.

The Boston and Albany Railroad Accident—The Company and Brakeman Censured.

HUDSON, N. Y., Feb. 4.—The jury of inquest held on the bodies of the three men who were killed by the accident on the Boston and Albany Railroad at Chatham yesterday, say in their verdict that the Boston and Albany Railroad corporation are blamable in not providing a sufficient number of brakemen to manage a heavily loaded train of eighteen cars, and that JOHN LOSTY, the brakeman upon the rear car of the detached train, was not at his post of duty at the time of the collision, and that JOHN LOSTY, by his criminal neglect of duty, did contribute to the collision and that the said CHARLES H. SPUNG, MILES PHILIP and HENRY SIPPERLY died of the injuries received by them at said collision, through the carelessness and neglect of said JOHN LOSTY.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

BOSTON, Feb. 4.—A shoddy factory in Templeton, Mass., owned by J. C. HILL & Co., was entirely destroyed by fire last night. The loss was $40,000, which is partially covered by insurance.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Feb. 4.—The steamboat *Connecticut* was at New-Baltimore at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon, with instructions to push through to Troy. It is thought she will not be able to get through. She is in new ice three inches thick.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 4.—RAY's cotton drying house, in Woonsocket was destroyed by fire about 9 o'clock this morning. The loss was $2,000, on which there is no insurance. The dwelling house of JOHN CHACE, at Cranston, near this city, was burnt this afternoon. The loss is about $5,000.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 4.—GEORGE TRESEMETER, his wife and two children, while floating down the river Wednesday night on a raft, were upset during the gale and all were drowned except one child.

CHICAGO, Feb. 4.—A fire occurred in Galena to-day and destroyed two brick stores, occupied by Messrs. WINNEBERGER & BOSWELL, RUSSELL and others. Loss, $12,000, mostly covered by insurance.

NORFOLK, Va. Feb. 4.—Rev. Father PLUNKETT, for fifteen years pastor of St. Paul's Catholic Church in Portsmouth, died last night in the Hospital of St. Vincent de Paul, in this city.

HEAVY BANK ROBBERY.

The Consolidated Bank of Louisiana, in New-Orleans, Robbed of $50,000 Worth of Valuables.

From the New-Orleans Picayune, Feb. 1.

At an early hour Monday morning the astounding intelligence was announced that the Consolidated Bank of Louisiana, on Toulouse-street, between Royal and Bourbon, had been entered by burglars and robbed of an immense amount in jewelry, money and valuables. The building has been for some time used as a bank of deposit merely, and is under the charge of Mr. HENRY PAIRIE. It has been made the receptacle of boxes containing jewelry, diamonds, valuable papers, moneys and securities, by families residing mostly in the Second District. Its strong vault and immense safes were regarded as burglar-proof. But the revelations of Monday morning establish the fact that scarcely any possible combination of ingenuity and strength is proof against the machinations of the lawless and skillful burglars who infest our city.

The building must have been entered Saturday night, and as the outer door shows no signs of violence, it was probably opened by a false key. Once in, the most approved machinery and the finest tools were brought to bear upon the vaults and safes. They were no ordinary tools. Levers, bits, jimmies, crowbars, and machinery in strength and quality almost sufficient to wrench a house from its foundations. The strong iron doors—wrought iron as they were—and riveted by strong steel bolts, were wrenched from their places like paper. The walls of the vaults were pierced, and the doors that guarded the inner safes torn away by machinery so powerful as to excite the surprise and astonishment of the oldest Police officers. The burglars obtaining access to the building late Saturday night, worked all day Sunday and probably accomplished their object at an early hour Monday morning. The two safes in the vault were blown open, a can of powder still remaining in the vault. Once the safes were got open, the boxes containing money and jewelry were forced open and rifled of their contents. It is estimated that these valuables amounted to $45,000. The papers, valueless to the robbers, were recklessly scattered on the floor of the vault. Here, too, were found an overcoat, a glove and handkerchief, which have been taken charge of by the Police.

Scattered over the floor were stumps of cigars, matches and pieces of burnt paper. These evidences disclose the fact that the robbers were engaged at their work for many hours. The tools they used are perfectly surprising. They surpass anything ever before seen in this city. It is astonishing they were left where they were used. They are of sufficient strength to force the vaults and safes of the strongest bank of the city. It is not improbable, however, that there are more like them yet.

Captain CAIN, the Chief of Police, and several of his specials were present, investigating the matter. So far as the reporter was able to learn, however, no clue had been found to the robbers.

An Inventive Convict Rewarded.

From the Detroit (Mich.) Post, Feb. 1.

There is to be seen in the shop for the manufacture of agricultural implements, in the State Prison at Jackson, a very rare and ingenious piece of mechanism. It is a turning lathe, which turns sticks of variable thickness and of any degree of crookedness short of a double bow knot. It is principally used in turning scythe snaths, but it will do any other sort of twisted work equally well. Besides doing the labor of a dozen hands, it also does its work with greater accuracy than could possibly be done by hand; so that, upon the whole, it is really a very valuable piece of machinery. It is the invention of a convict named HINTON; and it should be added, to the credit of the contractors, Messrs. WITHINGTON, COOLEY & Co., that they not only paid for the inventor's time while making experiments with no certainty of success, but they also gave the inventor himself $600 at the expiration of his term of service.

In the blacksmithing department of the same shop there is now used a certain steel punch, the working of which is unsatisfactory; and it is understood that a reward of $500 will be paid to the family of the convict who shall make the needed improvement.

WASHINGTON.

The Gold Conspiracy Investigation—The Collectorship of the Twenty-seventh New-York District—The Sale of Military and Naval Cadetships—The Haytian Representative.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—The Banking and Currency Committee had no witnesses before them to-day, save the female operator of the Western Union branch telegraph office in Fifteenth-street, who testified regarding the transmission of the dispatch of Sept. 26. The Committee are nearly through with their testimony.

THE REMOVAL OF COLLECTOR AVERILL.

There is quite a breeze in the Internal Revenue Bureau at the discovery of the means whereby the removal of O. J. AVERILL, Esq., the very popular and efficient Collector of the Twenty-seventh New-York District, has been accomplished. Mr. AVERILL was appointed nearly two years ago, at the joint request of Hon. HAMILTON WARD, the present representative, and the late HENRY J. RAYMOND. It has transpired that Mr. AVERILL's removal has been accomplished by Mr. WARD for the purpose of improving his own chances for a renomination. Mr. AVERILL's record is of the very highest character, both politically and officially. Mr. DELANO is absent, and the nomination and confirmation of Mr. AVERILL's successor was secured so quietly that certain unpleasant facts in connection with it did not come to the President's knowledge until it was too late to revoke the nomination. These unpleasant facts consist of an intimation to the Internal Revenue Bureau that Mr. AVERILL's record might be shaped contrary to the facts; that the nomination of his successor was sought to be expunged from the list sent to the Press, and that the whole matter was conducted in a manner which requires some explanation from Mr. WARD, who has always manifested a desire to be considered a high-toned and honorable member of Congress.

CADETSHIPS FOR SALE.

There was much interest manifested in the House to-day when Gen. SLOCUM called attention to the advertisements in the New-York papers offering cadetships at West Point and Annapolis for sale. He offered a resolution, which was passed, instructing the Military Committee to inquire into the matter with power to send for persons and papers. If the Committee get at the actual truth of the matter there will be a sensation of no small dimensions in the House, and the expulsion of one or more members may follow.

THE NEW REGIME IN HAYTI.

Concerning the new Haytian Government it is proper to say that no representative from that source has yet been presented to the President, and none will be until the new Government is formally recognized. Mr. DELMONTE, who is a special Commissioner and agent from the new authority, and Mr. ARTHUR FOLSOM, who has been appointed Consul at New-York, are in the city, and have been received at the State Department, as yet unofficially.

THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The House to-day disposed of the District of Columbia Charities bill by passing it with an amendment providing that the expenditure of the money shall be under the direction of the Secretary of War, who shall issue rations upon the recommendation of the charitable societies of the District.

THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE.

The question of the abolition of the franking privilege came up in the Senate to-day, and considering that it might have been disposed of in fifteen minutes, and that Senators have had the subject long enough before them to vote intelligently upon it, its postponement must be regarded as favorable to its continuance, or, at best, as indicating that the Senate is not ready to indorse the sweeping measure of the House. It is not popular just now to say a word in favor of franking, but it must nevertheless be acknowledged that there are a great many high officials who, while they admit that like everything else it has been abused, are nevertheless of the opinion that it has been productive of much good, and that its abolition would ultimately be a very questionable piece of legislation.

NATURALIZATION OF FOREIGNERS.

The bill of Judge NOAH DAVIS relative to the naturalization of foreigners was again considered to-day in the Judiciary Committee of the House. Several amendments having been proposed in reference to this whole subject, several prominent gentlemen, both Senators and Representatives, talk of the right and duty of Congress, under that clause of the Constitution that Congress shall guarantee to each State a republican form of government, of appointing United States inspectors of elections, who shall act with the local inspectors, and see that fraud at the ballot box is prevented.

THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The application of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company to further extend their charter and allow them to run their road through the Indian country, and issue bonds, was again considered to-day in the Pacific Railroad Committee of the Senate, but no conclusion was reached on the subject.

THE MARINE HOSPITALS.

The bill before the Senate Committee on Commerce which was referred yesterday, for the reorganization of the Marine Hospital service, was framed at the Surgeon-General's Office, and is objected to by several parties, inasmuch as one of its actions, if passed, will be to throw the entire management of those institutions into the hands of military officers. The bill before the Senate is precisely similar to the one now pending in the House, and which passed the Senate last session, except in this one particular.

CONTESTED ELECTIONS.

The Committee on Elections of the House, in view of the fact that it will be utterly impossible for them to investigate and decide the score or more cases of contested seats, decided to-day to adopt something like the system of the English House of Commons, namely, drawing a jury of nine from the entire body to sit and pass upon each case. This action will be reported to the House in the form of a resolution to change the rules in election cases, but there is not much probability that it will pass.

CONSULAR HOSPITAL DUES.

The Secretary of the Treasury has lately decided one or two cases of considerable importance to mariners, more particularly to those engaged in the whaling service. It appears that some of our Consuls in South America have been in the habit of collecting what is known as hospital dues from whaling vessels, which is wholly illegal. Several cases of this kind have been brought to the attention of the Department, and in all cases an order to refund has been recommended and ordered.

THE ESTIMATES.

Secretary BOUTWELL was in conference all morning with the Committee on Appropriations on the matter of a reduction of the estimates.

PERSONAL.

The city continues full of visitors. Among the arrivals to-day are Hon. THOMAS E. STEWART, C. VAN SANTROOD, J. U. ORVIS, of New-York, JOHN RICE, of Atlanta, Ga., and W. T. SUTHERLIN, of Virginia. General TERRY will arrive here from Atlanta to-morrow night.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

CONFIRMATION.

The Senate has confirmed the nomination of L. B. CHURCH, Assessor of Internal Revenue for Montana.

NOMINATIONS.

The President to-day sent to the Senate the following nominations: TIMOTHY E. ELLSWORTH, Collector of Customs for the District of Niagara; A. B. UNDERWOOD, Surveyor of Customs at Boston, Mass.; CHAS. R. WHIDDEN, Collector of Customs at Passamaquoddy, Me.; WM. H. SARGENT, Collector of Customs at Castine, Me.; JOHN P. S. GOBIN, Judge of the District Court for the Southern District of Florida; H. H. HEATH, Marshal for New-Mexico; SAMUEL BARD, of Georgia, Governor of Idaho; MARY E. PRINDLE, Postmistress at Wabashaw, Minn.

JUDGE HOAR.

The President had not at noon to-day been officially advised of the rejection of Judge HOAR by the Senate. The rule of that body is not to inform him of its proceedings on nominations until two intervening Executive Sessions, unless otherwise specially directed. The reason for the rule is to give the members time to reconsider their action if they think proper.

THE CHINESE TREATY.

Secretary FISH this morning received from Minister BURLINGAME the Chinese treaty, with the official seals of the Empire, the ratifications having been duly exchanged. The treaty was wrapped in yellow silk. The Secretary laid the package before the President to-day.

SEIZURE OF A DISTILLERY.

The following was received at the Internal Revenue Office this morning:

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Feb. 4.

Hon. C. Delano:

I have ordered the seizure of the large distillery of BINGHAM & BARTON, at Hazelton, Ind. Two hundred and fourteen packages of spirits have been fraudulently removed. The evidence is complete. GEORGE B. WILLIAMS, Supervisor for Indiana.

GERMANY, THE UNITED STATES AND CHINA.

Official information was received here to-day, showing that the policy of the North German Confederation is in accord with that of the United States, and that Count BISMARCK, equally with our Government, is opposed to all who would weaken and degrade the Central Government of China by the application of force at the ports, at the discretion of those who command it without reference to Pekin or the home Government.

THE SPEAKER'S RECEPTION.

At the regular weekly reception this evening, given by Speaker BLAINE, the parlors were crowded with a large and brilliant assemblage, comprising nearly all the prominent officials and many members of the House and Senate.

ARMY.

Captains GEO. BALDEY and LUKE O'REILLY, unattached, have been appointed Aides-de-Camp to Brevet Major-General SMITH, commanding the Department of Louisiana.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 4.

The Vice-President laid before the Senate the resolutions of a recent meeting at the Cooper Institute, New-York, sympathizing with the people of Cuba, and asking that they be accorded belligerent rights; which were referred to the Committee on Federal Relations and ordered to be printed.

THE CORCORAN ART GALLERY.

Mr. SUMNER, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, reported a bill to incorporate the trustees of the Corcoran Gallery of Art; relative to their relief from tax upon their property, and compensation for its use by the United States.

STATE GOVERNMENT INDEBTEDNESS.

Mr. SHERMAN called up the bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to withhold moneys due to any State which may be in default of payment of the interest on any of its bonds held in trust by the United States.

An explanatory letter from the Secretary of the Interior was read, when the bill passed without objections.

CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

Mr. CAMERON presented a petition of journeymen cigar makers of Philadelphia for a higher duty on imported cigars, which was referred.

Mr. HOWE presented a memorial for the incorporation of the Washington City Tobacco Manufacturing Association, a coöperative association designed to give employment to six hundred colored people.

ABOLITION OF THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE.

On motion of Mr. RAMSEY, the House bill for the abolition of the franking privilege was taken up.

Mr. SHERMAN moved to amend the first section by adding a proviso that nothing therein contained shall be construed to repeal or affect the free transmission by the mails of newspapers within twenty miles of the place of publication.

Mr. RAMSEY thought the adoption of the amendment might retard the speedy passage of the bill by requiring its further consideration in the House.

Mr. SHERMAN believed the amendment would strengthen the measure among its friends in the House, and urged its adoption in justice to the country newspapers, which could not, in the matter of postage, compete with the large dailies.

Mr. CONKLING suggested that the Senate might pass the bill as it was, and that such modifications of the measure as were necessary might be considered in Committee and enacted in the shape of a separate bill.

Mr. DRAKE thought the amendment did not go far enough, and proposed to amend so as to continue the existing provisions of law in favor of publishers of newspapers and periodicals.

Mr. WILLEY suggested an amendment to the bill to allow free transmission in the mails of newspapers and periodicals whose circulation does not exceed 2,000.

At this point, the morning hour expiring, the Census bill came up in order. Mr. CONKLING, being entitled to the floor, said he would yield to allow further consideration of the Franking Privilege bill; and so Mr. RAMSEY moved that the Senate take it up and proceed with it. After a little discussion the Senate refused to take up the bill by a vote of 22 yeas against 34 nays, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Brownlow, Cameron, Carpenter, Chandler, Cole, Conkling, Cragin, Davis, Ferry, Gilbert, Harlan, Howell, Kellogg, McCreery, Morton, Ramsey, Rice, Ross, Schurz, Scott, Stewart, Trumbull—22.

NAYS—Messrs. Abbott, Anthony, Bayard, Boreman, Casserly, Drake, Edmunds, Hamlin, Harris, Howard, Howe, Johnston, McDonald, Morrill of Maine, Morrill of Vermont, Nye, Pomeroy, Pool, Pratt, Robertson, Saulsbury, Sawyer, Sherman, Spencer, Stockton, Sumner, Thayer, Thurman, Tipton, Vickers, Warner, Willey, Williams, Wilson—34.

REPORTS FROM COMMITTEES.

Mr. POMEROY, from the Committee of Public Lands, reported with amendments the bill for the disposal of the lands within the Fort Ridgely Military Reservation, Minnesota; also, without amendment, the bill to amend the act granting lands to the State of Kansas to aid in the construction of railroads.

Mr. TIPTON, from the same Committee, reported without amendment the joint resolution relating to settlers on the Sioux Reservation in Minnesota.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

Mr. WILSON, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a joint resolution to authorize the Secretary of War to provide for taking meteorological observations in the interior, and for observations in States and Territories on the Northern lakes, so as to give warnings of approaching storms.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. THAYER offered a resolution directing the Secretary of War to furnish the Senate with a list of the steamers engaged in transporting property of the United States, which have been destroyed north of Omaha during the last five years, with the amount of loss.

On motion of Mr. CARPENTER, the resolution calling upon the President for information relating to affairs in Georgia, was taken from the table and agreed to.

BILLS PASSED.

The Senate then proceeded to consider bills of a private character pertaining to the District of Columbia. The following bills were passed:

On motion of Mr. EDMUNDS—To authorize officers in the Executive Department to administer oaths in certain cases.

On motion of Mr. HAMLIN—To incorporate the Washington Homeopathic Medical Society; amended so as to prevent exclusion on account of color.

SAN FRANCISCO WHISKY SEIZURES AGAIN.

Mr. CASSERLY, being allowed to make a personal explanation, stated that he had misunderstood the resolution of his colleague (COLE) relative to the recent seizure of whisky in California, and did not learn the purport of it until after its rejection. He had subsequently introduced a resolution directing the Attorney-General to institute proceedings in the matter, although he did not believe there was a *prima facie* case against the property. He still entertained this belief, and as the proposed investigation would entail a heavy expense upon the claimants to the property, he now asked for unanimous consent to withdraw his resolution.

Mr. COLE objected, and the resolution was not withdrawn.

POLITICAL DISABILITIES.

On motion of Mr. ROBERTSON, the bill relieving legal and political disabilities under the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, of a large number of persons in various States, was taken up.

Mr. ROBERTSON offered various amendments, inserting additional names.

Mr. EDMUNDS said he had been informed by a member of the House that among the names proposed to be added was one of a man in Tennessee against whom ten indictments were now pending.

Pending the consideration of the bill, the Senate adjourned until Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. GETZ presented petitions from the Reading Medical Association and the Berks County Medical Society of Pennsylvania for definite and appropriate rank to the medical staff of the navy.

WEST POINT CADETSHIPS.

Mr. SLOCUM, rising to a question of privilege, called the attention of the House to an advertisement in the NEW-YORK TIMES of the 2d of February, which he thought calculated to bring dishonor on the House. The advertisement reads:

"United States Naval Academy vacant cadetship to be filled before June. Parties of means address Congressman, Box No. 147 TIMES Office. Also West Point vacancy."

He thought it one of the crying evils of the day that to hold office was deemed dishonorable, and that to have the name of politician was little better than to be called a thief, and it was just such articles as that which brought members of Congress into disrepute. He, therefore, offered a resolution, reciting the publication of the advertisement, and authorizing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire as to whether any member of the House has ever sold or offered to sell his influence as a member, in securing appointments to the Military or Naval Academy, and whether any member has received, or expressed a willingness to receive, any valuable consideration for using his influence in connection with such appointments, with power to send for persons and papers.

Mr. WOODWARD expressed the hope that the resolution would be adopted. A lady of the highest respectability in his district had informed him, just before he left home for Congress, that she had received a letter from a member of Congress offering to place her son at the West Point Academy for $2,500. He had asked her the name of that member, but she could not give it to him at that moment but would furnish him with the letter. She had not done so, however, or he would have brought forward a proposition similar to that offered by the gentleman from New-York.

Mr. WOOD remarked that he had recently seen an advertisement in a Philadelphia newspaper offering an appointment of that kind for sale.

Mr. STEVENS suggested that the amendment be modified so as to embrace the members of the preceding Congresses. It was so modified.

Mr. JENCKES suggested that it be made also to apply to delegates. That suggestion was also accepted.

Mr. SCOFIELD said that he had recently seen in two newspapers, published in the western part of Pennsylvania, that some member of Congress from that State, he believed, had sold one of those appointments for $500. As a matter of course, therefore, the whole delegation of Pennsylvania was anxious to have this investigation.

Mr. WASHBURN, of Wisconsin, said there would certainly be no objection to the resolution.

Mr. KELLEY, of Pennsylvania, referred to the same fact as that stated by Mr. SCOFIELD, adding that the editor of the paper seemed to have specific information on the subject. The resolution was adopted.

PRIVATE BILLS.

The House then proceeded to consider private bills, of which the following were passed:

For the relief of Lieutenant WILLIAM A. SCOTT, Fourteenth Illinois Volunteers; providing for the payment of the Fourth Arkansas Mounted Infantry, as introduced by Mr. ROOT; donating captured cannon for a monument at West Point, N. Y.; for the relief of WM. H. RUTHERFORD and GEO. KAINS; donating condemned ordnance for a soldiers' monument at Rock Island, Ill.; to amend the act for the sale of a portion of the Fort Gratiot Military Reservation in St. Clair County, Mich.; for the relief of Lieutenant ROBERT L. D. BURCHFIELD, Third North Carolina Mounted Infantry; for the relief of WM. J. BUCKER, Third North Carolina, Infantry for the return of evidence of honorable discharge to that officer.

REPRESENTATION OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Mr. BINGHAM, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill to permit FRANCIS E. SHOLER, member elect from North Carolina, to take the oath prescribed for persons relieved from disabilities instead of the test oath. After discussion, the bill being advocated by Mr. BINGHAM, and opposed by Mr. PAINE, the bill was laid on the table by 89 to 78.

ABOLITION OF THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE.

Petitions for the abolition of the franking privilege were presented by Messrs. STRONG and STARKWEATHER, and by Mr. O'NEILL, for a specific duty of at least twenty-five cents per pound on foreign books.

PENSIONS.

Mr. LAWRENCE introduced a bill to provide a mode of paying pensions, which was referred.

The bill provides that the Secretary of the Interior shall select in every county in the United States either a national bank a Postmaster, an Assessor or Collector of Internal Revenue or other existing officer to prepare all pension papers for paying pensions free of cost to pensioners. The Commissioner of Pensions shall certify to each officer a list of the pensioners in his county, and transmit a check on the nearest Assistant Treasurer, payable to the order of each pensioner, to be delivered to the pensioners, who shall thus be paid every three months, instead of semi-annually, as now. One hundred thousand dollars shall be paid annually to the officers for their services, in equitable proportion, instead of $250,000 paid in commissions now. The quarterly payments, it is claimed, will save the pensioners several millions now paid for money loaned and pledge of pension certificates, and save them $1,400,000 annually paid to agents for collecting pensions, and $367,500 paid for notarie's fees and for preparing pension papers.

THE POOR OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. FERRY in the chair, and took up the bill for the temporary relief of the poor of the District of Columbia.

On motion of Mr. BENJAMIN, of Missouri, the Committee rose and reported a recommendation that the Committee be discharged from its further consideration, and that it be referred to the Committee for the District of Columbia, with instructions to report a bill requiring the proper authorities of the District to levy a tax sufficient to support its poor.

Mr. FARNSWORTH characterized it as an outrage to require the people of the District to support all the poor who came flocking into the District from Maryland and Virginia.

Mr. KELLEY declared that he never knew a vote to be given in the House so ungenerous, unjust and inhuman as that just given.

Mr. TWICHELL made an appeal to the House in favor of the poor.

The question was then taken in the House on the recommendation of the Committee, and the House refused to adopt it.

The amendment offered by Mr. LOGAN the other day, instructing the Secretary of War to issue rations to the poor, was adopted—yeas 90, nays 83.

The bill was then passed—110 to 56.

BILLS INTRODUCED AND REPORTED.

Mr. NEGLEY introduced a bill to prevent the sale of coal oil or other oil for illuminating purposes that will ignite at a lower temperature than 110° Fahrenheit. Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. CAKE introduced bills as follows, which were referred:

To create the Northern Judicial District of Pennsylvania; regulating the issue of currency and for its equitable distribution to check the drain of coin and prepare for the permanent resumption of specie payment.

Mr. WHEELER, from the Committee on the Pacific Railroad, reported a bill relating to the Western Pacific Railroad. Referred.

Mr. LAWRENCE, from the Committee on Appropriations, asked leave to report a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to sell the five revenue cutters on the northern lakes not in commission.

Mr. CHURCHILL objected, unless it were referred to the Committee on Commerce, to which Committee the subject properly belonged.

The House then, at 3 o'clock, adjourned; the session to-morrow to be for general debate only.

The Dog Story that Policeman Smith Tells.

From the Milwaukee Wisconsin, Feb. 2.

Policeman SMITH tells us of a singular act perpetrated by a small dog of the common cur species, owned by a family on the south side. The dog and a cat had been brought up together and affiliated better than cats and dogs generally do. A week ago the cat sickened and died. The dog missed its companion very much and for some days went about the house whining piteously and seeming to call for its missing mate as well as searching every place for it. If offered food it would take it to the door of the little kennel where both had slept, and, laying it down, would whine for the missing cat to come and eat. Finding that the cat did not come, the animal refused to eat, nor could coaxing or petting induce it to. Yesterday afternoon the dog was seen by the family wandering about the yard, whining more piteously than ever, and of a sudden to throw itself into a cistern, the cover of which had been left off for a few moments. A member of the family made all haste to get the animal out, and when he did so the poor, faithful, mourning friend was dead as a stone.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Feb. 4.—The most intense excitement prevails in Clark County, Ill., in consequence of the discovery of gold on Big Creek, about twenty miles from this city. A lately returned Californian, a miner of eighteen years' experience has been for some days prospecting in the ravines along the creek, and in every handful of earth he has found gold in paying quantities. The people of that section are wild with the gold mania and are leaving all other business to search for the precious metal.

THE NEW DOMINION.

The Approaching Session of Parliament—Exciting Times Expected—Effect of the Red River Revolt upon Politics—Mr. McDougall's Story of the Insurrection.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MONTREAL, Tuesday, Feb. 1, 1870.

Two weeks from to-day the third session of the Parliament opens at Ottawa. Lively times are expected. The first two sessions were comparatively tame. Important measures, it is true, were under consideration; but to the leading features of these the Opposition were committed equally with the Government. Hence there was a total absence of the excitement of former days, when the fate of a Government depended upon the vote of a single member. It will be different this session. Not that the Opposition will be numerically much stronger; but since the last session blunders have been committed and misfortunes have happened, and confederation has not turned out an unmixed blessing—all of which will give weight to the blows of gentlemen opposite. The subject over which the fight will be hottest, and in which public interest will be deepest, is

THE RED RIVER INSURRECTION.

Of the state of affairs in the new territory the telegraph will have already informed you. Of the effect of the insurrection upon politics at Ottawa, I would say a few words. Setting aside the national importance of this question, there are several features in it which bid fair to excite a bitter personal discussion. First, the Secretary of State, Hon. JOSEPH HOWE, is charged with treason. It is said that during his recent visit to Red River last Summer, he stirred up the half-breeds to revolt; told them to hold out till they got good terms, and instancing his own career as an example of the success of such tactics. Some people even go so far as to hint that this conduct on the part of the Blue Nose orator was part of a deep-laid scheme to place himself on the throne at Fort Garry, in place of the now rejected MCDOUGALL. However, the general belief is that the Hon. JOSEPH meant nothing serious, but was merely "chaffing" a little, as is his wont. The old gentleman has a habit of joking on serious subjects, and the sensitive Winnipeggers took it all for seriousness. Very likely this is the head and front of his offending. An incident illustrative of this feature of his character occurs to me. It happened last session, during the debate on the resolution to grant an increased subsidy to Nova Scotia. Mr. HOWE, weary of the debate, was taking a stroll through the lobbies, enjoying a quiet smoke, when he was met by a gentleman from Ontario, who complained of the injustice of taxing his province to pay an additional grant to Nova Scotia. "Well," says Mr. HOWE, "its just this way: God Almighty has made you people of Ontario able to help your poor brethren, the Blue Noses, and now we're going to make you willing." Perhaps, during his intercourse with the Winnipeggers, Mr. HOWE, in his joking way, put them up to the idea of making the wealthy people of Ontario as willing to pay as they were able.

MR. M'DOUGALL'S POSITION.

The course Mr. MCDOUGALL intends to take towards the Government has been the subject of much speculation. To-day, however, he made a speech to his constituents, explaining the "situation" from his point of view. He says he accepted the office of Lieutenant-Governor, and started for the territory, on the distinct understanding with the Government that they would pay over the purchase money to the Hudson Bay Company, and that the transfer of the territory would be made on the 1st of December; and he now censures the Government for not carrying out their agreement. His story of the insurrection is substantially as follows: "The most absurd stories were circulated in advance of his coming respecting himself personally, and the intentions of the Canadian Government. The insurgents were under the belief that the Hudson Bay Company had sold them out as merchandise, and that MCDOUGALL was coming in to take possession of their land and divide it among his followers. Then it had been reported among the Roman Catholic half-breeds, and believed by them, that MCDOUGALL had one time in his life murdered two Catholic priests, and that in his hatred against the Papacy he had even gone to Rome, and had then and there committed an unpardonable act of sacrilege by slapping His Holiness in the face. Mr. MCDOUGALL says that in an interview with a deputation from the insurgents, he succeeded in convincing them of the falsity of these stories, both as regards himself and the intentions of his Government. He claims that before leaving Ottawa he stipulated with the Government that he should have perfect freedom in the selection of his assistants, and that it was his intention on reaching Fort Garry to choose from among the prominent residents of the territory gentlemen to fill the various offices of Government. He blames the Roman Catholic priests and the Americans for much of the trouble, and charges the Postmaster at Pembina with opening dispatches and preventing the delivery of any that were adverse to the interests of the insurgents. He says had it not been for the underhand influences of the priests and American sympathizers he could have negotiated away all the difficulties. But he could do nothing. He wrote a private letter to RIEL, but got no answer, and failed in all his attempts to get an interview with the insurgent leaders. Under these circumstances, he could do nothing but wait till the 1st of December, when he supposed the territory would be transferred and he would be, in law, Lieutenant-Governor. He did wait, and when the day came, supposing that the Government had completed the bargain by paying over the money, as they had promised him before leaving, he issued his proclamation. He claims that if that proclamation had been backed by the Queen's authority, the loyal residents of the territory would have rallied round him, and he could have taken possession with very little difficulty. But when it was discovered that the Queen's proclamation had never been issued, and that consequently MCDOUGALL's proclamation was not worth the paper it was written on, of course it had no effect. MCDOUGALL says it was ten days after the 1st of December before he heard that the Canadian Government had refused to pay over the money to the Hudson Bay Company, and then he saw that his mission was over and returned to Canada. In Mr. MCDOUGALL's opinion the Government made a serious mistake in not accepting the territory at once, and if they don't show more activity and promptitude in dealing with this matter in the future, he promises them his opposition. He makes the extraordinary statement that there are persons in the Government, or very near it, who want to establish a Roman Catholic heirarchy, and an exclusively French Government at Red River. His policy would be to send up next Spring a thousand or two armed volunteers, and he is confident if this was done the insurgents would disperse without bloodshed. He still holds his seat in the House of Commons, on the ground that he never resigned it, and as the territory was never accepted, there could be no Lieutenant-Governor, and consequently he has not forfeited his seat by taking office.

GOVERNMENT MEASURES.

It is understood that the Government will submit to Parliament this session a measure for the enlargement of the canals. Finance Minister HINCKS wishes, it is said, to signalize his return to Canada by the inauguration of great public works. It is pretty certain that an appropriation will be asked for the improvement of the Welland Canal and the Ottawa River navigation. An appropriation will also be undoubtedly asked for the opening of a land and water communication from the head of Lake Superior to Fort Garry, and also perhaps for an exploratory survey of an overland route from Ottawa to the same place. A banking measure will have to be passed this session, as most of the bank charters expire this year. The Government measure is still in course of preparation, but it is believed it will be similar in principle to ROSE's scheme of last session, though with its most unpopular features left out.

THINGS IN PEKIN.

Visit of Prince Alfred—Departure of the British Minister—The Missionary Question—Revision of the British Treaty—The Burlingame Treaty—End of the Mahomedan Rebellion.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PEKIN, Monday, Nov. 8, 1869.

This quiet capital has had a visit from a British Prince, but its repose was not in the least disturbed. No guns were fired, no trumpets sounded, no troops turned out to give him welcome. In fact, coming just at the present time, he was not altogether a welcome visitor, and the Chinese took no notice whatever of his advent. In this they made a mistake, and placed themselves at a disadvantage, as compared with their insular neighbors, who, as you are aware, entertained him right royally. But they are not so much to blame as might appear at first sight; and it is hardly fair for the British papers to construe this neglect into an evidence of reaction—a manifestation of sullen dislike. It is easy to ask, why did not the young Emperor throw open the gates of the forbidden city and install the Prince in one of his own palaces? Why did he not embrace this opportunity to give a striking proof of that good feeling which he has sent an embassy to demonstrate to the people of the West—a proof which would have been worth so much the more, as it is better to give hospitality than to receive it? But it ought to be recollected that the circumstances of the Chinese Court were different from those of Japan. The Mikado administers his own Government. He had already received foreign Ministers with distinction, and he could not do less than receive a Prince in a manner befitting his rank. But the Chinese Emperor is still a minor. The Court ceremonial as regards foreigners is still unsettled. No foreign Minister has as yet been admitted to his presence; and, though the Ministry might have made other arrangements for giving the Prince a fitting reception, to bring him into personal relations with the Emperor would have been a responsibility which they had good reason for wishing to avoid. Other arrangements, and those not derogatory to the dignity of a royal Prince, I have reason to believe they would have made if they had received even a hint that anything short of an interview with the Son of Heaven would be accepted as satisfactory.

SIR RUTHERFORD ALCOCK.

But the event of the day—more important than the casual visit of a Prince—is the departure of the British Minister, Sir RUTHERFORD ALCOCK, who thus closes a career of nearly a quarter of a century in China and Japan. Commencing as Consul and closing as Minister Plenipotentiary, his course has been a rather brilliant one, exhibiting here and there a touch of that dash and daring which the British Government likes to see in its officials even when it feels compelled to express a formal disapprobation of their acts. More than twenty years ago, when he was Consul at Shanghae, a party of missionaries traveling on the Grand Canal were assailed by a mob and cruelly beaten. Instead of declining to interfere, on the ground that they had gone beyond the then existing treaty limits, he took the matter up warmly, and laying an embargo on the imperial fleet of grain junks, just ready to sail for the North, he compelled the mandarins to bring the offenders to justice. And very recently, when a missionary was maltreated at Yang-chow, failing to obtain redress by other means, Sir RUTHERFORD resorted to the gunboat argument, which, as usual, was found very convincing. In Japan, in 1864, Sir RUTHERFORD led the movement which resulted in the forcible opening of the passage through the Inland Sea, which is now the highway for steam navigation. For this last proceeding he was recalled from Japan and sent to Pekin—a gentle rebuke, the meaning of which was well understood.

THE MISSIONARY QUESTION.

From the two instances above referred to, it might be imagined that Sir RUTHERFORD is partial to missionaries, but such is not the case. Whether, from the necessity he was under of interfering on their behalf on those and other occasions, he imbibed a prejudice against them as a troublesome class of subjects, or whether he holds the theory that Great Britain has no interests but those of trade, he recently sent to his Government a dispatch on the subject of missions, which has had the effect of calling forth an able vindication from the English missionaries resident at Pekin. The existence of the dispatch became known by its being quoted by the Earl of CLARENDON in the House of Lords, who gave the opinion of Sir R. ALCOCK "as the result of his great experience in China." The missionaries promptly asked Sir RUTHERFORD for a copy of the document. He courteously furnished it, and they as courteously proceeded to subject it to the test of a destructive analysis. To take up all the points of the controversy would weary your readers, but one or two may be mentioned as of universal interest.

"Commerce," says the dispatch, "its free development and extension, was the first great object of the treaty of Tien-tsin."

The missionaries' reply:

"Commerce is thus put forward as the one sole object of Great Britain in China. It is impossible to refrain from asking what is the nature of that commerce which we have forced upon the Chinese? Has it been such as to benefit the people or to demoralize them? The main branch of British commerce in China is opium, an article which the Chinese believe to have been the cause of our first war with China, and which, however eagerly they seek it, they regard as injurious to them, mentally, morally and physically. It cannot, surely, be a subject for self congratulation that there is very little difference annually between the total value of the opium imported from India into China and that of all the tea and silks exported from China to England and other countries. In 1867 the total amount of India opium imported into China was 88,148 piculs, (chests of 133 pounds each,) of which the value in silver was 45,071,357 taels—$60,000,000. The total value of the tea and silk imported in the same year was 49,178,389 taels, exceeding the value of the one article of opium imported from India, chiefly by British merchants, by only four and a half millions of taels. Since the opening of the Yangtse-Kiang, the native drug in the interior has become one half cheaper, and the number of smokers has been trebled. 'The cultivation of the poppy,' said one of the censors in a memorial recently addressed to the Emperor on this subject,' has been substituted for that of the cereal grains over vast tracts of the Western and Northwestern provinces, so as in some parts to occasion a rise in the price of food!' For this and all other injuries entailed by opium, British commerce is responsible; and yet it is in the interest of British commerce that Protestant missionaries are to be restrained from penetrating into the interior! Honorable commerce has nothing to fear from Protestant missionaries, but everything to gain."

"The risk incurred, and the evil consequences to be anticipated from persistent efforts in this direction"—*i. e.*, in penetrating to the interior of the country, is another objection alleged in the dispatch.

"The hostility of the Chinese," the missionaries reply, "is not directed against the missionaries as such—but as foreigners. The causes of that hostility are the hatred of other races which the Chinese have always had; the repeated defeats inflicted on the Chinese Government by England, and the evils connected with the opium trade. A missionary was not long ago driven out of a large city in Honon by a mob led on by the native gentry, the cause of whose hatred was given in these words, shouted after him as he left the city: 'You burned our palace,—you killed our Emperor—you sell poison to the people; and now you come professing to teach us virtue!'"

A third point in the dispatch is the inefficiency of the missionaries, *i. e.*, that "the human instruments brought to bear upon the Chinese for their conversion are seemingly ill-adapted to secure the end proposed." The missionaries reply to this by showing that all the Chinese dictionaries in the English language are the work of missionaries; and that really all the important works on China that have been published of late years are from the pens of missionaries; while no other class has done anything worth speaking of in the way of translating into the language of China the scientific and literary productions of the West.

To me the defence appears to be amply sufficient. On this last point, however, it may be worth while to quote the testimony of a Chinese mandarin, who is not a Christian, but a man of intelligence and scientific tastes. In an article on "Foreign Intercourse," published last year in Chinese in one of the secular newspapers in Shanghae, he says, after reviewing the character of the foreign trade:

"The advantages of such a commerce are scarcely sufficient to atone for its evils. But the benefits derived from the instructions of missionaries are more than we can enumerate."

He then gives a long list of works on various branches of science that have been prepared by missionaries, both Roman Catholic and Protestant.

Fortunately, our American Ministers have no occasion for wishing to exclude missionaries from the interior of China, in the interest of American trade. Says Hon. WM. B. REED, in explaining the provisions of the treaty which he negotiated in 1858, and referring particularly to the "missionary article:"

"I have no enthusiasm on the subject, but I am bound to say that I consider the missionary element in China as a great conservative and protecting principle. It is the only barrier between the unhesitating advance of commercial enterprise and the not incongruous element of Chinese imbecile corruption."

He adds that the Chinese offered freely to admit into the interior of their country a certain number of missionaries provided with passports. But "to such a proposition he could not accede." He was opposed to the passport system, but "there was a stronger objection." The "distinction as to rights between merchants and missionaries" was one which he could by no means admit. In the light of this fact it is not difficult to perceive whether missions obstruct trade, or whether trade hinders missions; and the subject has received an additional illustration in the case of a missionary who one month ago was forcibly prevented from occupying a house which he had rented in a city not far from Pekin. The place is noted as a centre of the tobacco trade, and it was in vain the missionary protested that he had no other objects than to preach the Gospel and to do good. The tobacconists all leagued against him, and, believing that his real aim was to monopolize their traffic, succeeded in excluding him from the city.

In view of the grave apprehensions expressed by Sir RUTHERFORD ALCOCK, and at first shared by Mr. J. ROSS BROWNE, as to the risks incurred by their missionary countrymen in "pushing too vigorously into the interior," what are we to think of the charge brought against Protestant missionaries by "Veritas," a writer in the London *Times*, who accuses them of shunning the interior and remaining in the open ports with "comfortable bungalow," "well-stocked table, full cellar, and perfect immunity from all personal danger, with the inevitable gunboat under their windows." And in view of the fear which Sir R. ALCOCK says is entertained by Chinese officials that the missionaries may "so influence the lower classes as to interfere with their supremacy," what becomes of the oft-reiterated assertion that Protestant missions are producing no impression on the Chinese people? Their statistics, as given in a recent number of the *Chinese Magazine*, published at Fuchau, show a membership of about 6,000—an increase of more than ten-fold in twenty years, and nearly double the number reported three years ago. Whether for good or for evil they are going ahead, and it will not do to charge them with self-indulgent ease and inefficiency. Indeed, if their success continue in the same ratio for a few years longer, as no convert is allowed to smoke opium, it is easy to see that they may interfere eventually with what the English missionaries confess to be the "main branch" of their country's commerce.

THE ENGLISH AND THE BURLINGAME TREATIES.

The long-pending revision of the British treaty is at length completed. What it contains is not yet known to the public. Some of its provisions may, however, be inferred from the opinions of Sir RUTHERFORD ALCOCK above referred to, and it is certain that it contains nothing in favor of railways or telegraphs. The Burlingame treaty—that with the United States—is on the eve of ratification. Mr. MCLEVY BROWN, Secretary to the Chinese Embassy, has just arrived from Europe for the express purpose of inducing the Chinese Government to hasten the ratification. That they would ratify it sooner or later, Mr. BURLINGAME seems to have been sufficiently confident from the first; but the rumor that it had been repudiated or would be, having got afloat, he found the wheels of his diplomacy brought to a dead lock. Hence the mission of Mr. BROWN. I now learn that he has succeeded, and that the ratified copies will be exchanged as soon as the American Chargé d'Affaires returns from Shanghae. Two or three of the lesser stars in the tail of Ursa Major came back with the above-named Secretary. Having accomplished his object, he will rejoin his chief without delay, and the Chinese mission will probably complete its work early in the ensuing year. It is a singular dilemma that the Chinese Government finds itself placed in. If it rejected the treaty it was charged with reaction; if it accepted it, it was charged with taking it as a barrier to progress. In any case it was liable to be misconstrued. So the document itself is liable to be misunderstood and abused. But for my own part, I believe that good and not evil may be expected from a compact which establishes closer relations between these two great countries.

THE MOHAMMEDAN REBELLION.

The strength of the Mohammedan rebellion is so far broken, that the literary examinations which had long been suspended in the Northwestern Provinces are again reopened.

PERRY PLUS.

AFFAIRS IN SPAIN.

New President of the Cortes—Party Movements—The Spanish Budget—Relations of Rivero and Prim.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MADRID, Monday, Jan. 17, 1870.

The most important event which has taken place here lately, and the news of which will have reached you by cable before the receipt of this, is the election of the new President of the Cortes, which took place to-day. Senor ZORILLA, ex-Minister of Justice, has been elected by a majority of 109 votes, against 61 obtained by Senor RIOS Y ROSAS and 39 given to Senor FIGUEROS. The election was fiercely contested, and a moral may be drawn from the fact that the Progressists triumphed, spite of their prior division, one fraction of the party desiring to nominate Senor ZORILLA and GABRIEL RODRIGUEZ, the others favoring Senor MADOZ. Senor FIGUEROS was the Republican candidate, and the fact of his having mustered 39 would go to prove that the strength of the Republican Party is far from diminishing.

Some of the Madrid papers affirm that the Regent is resolved on sending to the Cortes the message which I have spoken of in a previous letter. In such a case there would be no option but either to choose another Regent or to confer all the powers of a monarch on the Duke DE LA TORRE. I have heard it asserted that Marshal SERRANO's partisans intended to demand for him all the privileges of the Executive authority. Should they succeed in their endeavors, the Cortes will pass only the most essentially necessary organic laws, the crowning of the edifice being reserved for the united Senate and ordinary Cortes. The actual members of the General Councils being the same who held office under the late monarchy, new ones will have to be elected before they, together with the highest ratepayers of each department, can nominate the Senators. This body will therefore not be elected before April next, and probably not open its sessions before the month of May. Very little hope remains accordingly of seeing the monarchical question conclusively solved before the end of June, always provided that no intervening *coup d'état* cuts the Gordian knot at a blow.

Many of the leading Progressists desire that the Constituent Cortes shall continue their work slowly, but surely; but time passes away, and with it all their prestige. Very few people in Spain place any faith whatever in the sagacity, the good will or the patriotism of the present Cortes, who seem occupied only with fostering and parrying intrigues, and who never trouble themselves about studying or preparing reports on projects of laws and reforms urgently demanded by the country. During discussions on the budget or other such important questions, there are hardly ever more than fifty Deputies in the legislative hall. They prefer promenading in the corridors and in the library, and listening to all the chit-chat of their political friends. The Republicans seem to be made of sterner stuff than the majority of their colleagues. Senors CASTELAR and FIGUEROS have announced their intention of taking part in the discussions of the budget. They will demand a considerable reduction of the army and navy budgets, which, according to their assertions, swallow too much of the nation's money. They will also demand a reduction of the salaries of the clergy, and especially of the canons and prelates.

The new Minister of Justice has accepted without modification the projects of law presented by his predecessor, relating to the reformation of the penal, civil and commercial codes, and of the registry of births, deaths and marriages.

General PRIM and Senor RIVERO do not seem to live in harmony. The latter wants to be lord and master in the Ministry, and General PRIM does not appear to be inclined to let the reins go out of his hands. In case of quarrel the crockery smashed will be that of General PRIM's establishment, as Senor RIVERO has the Regent to back him.

ITALY.

The Ecumenical Council—Incidents Worth Noting—Red Hats Accumulating—The Festa of the Epiphany—Italian Justice.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FLORENCE, Thursday, Jan. 13, 1870.

In the absence of more important matters, letters from Rome give reports of the smallest sayings and doings, real or imaginary, of the gods and heroes of the Roman Olympus. Record is made of the fact that the Pope, the first fine day, alighted from his carriage on the Pincio, for a walk among the fashionable throng, and to receive the adulation which he so much enjoys. In the language of my Roman letter, a boy of an excellent American family visiting Rome came running and planted himself directly in the path of His Holiness. PIUS IX. paused for a moment to look at the boy, and with the three fingers in mystical pose crossed off the usual benediction. But the *fanciullo* was not satisfied, and the Pope put out his hand for him to kiss the ring of the fisherman. "The boy seized it in both his and shook it several times with all the force he had, in the manner with which the Americans and English are accustomed to give proof of their cordiality. *Poi il fanciullo se ne fuggì così velocemente come era venuto.*" "The boy then ran away with the same velocity with which he came." With such incidents as these we are entertained, for they bring the *Santo Padre* before us figuring as a hero of real life. Turning from such a description to the two or three Roman journals, made up almost wholly of the most flunkey adulation of the Pontiff and the Papal Court, we see the Holy Father in the character of a Babylonian monarch. The staple of such journalism, from day to day, is that *La Santità di Nostro Signore* deigned to allow Tom, Dick and Harry among Cardinals, Bishops and Monsignori to kiss his foot on such and such an occasion of unusual jubilation.

RED HATS.

By the death of Cardinals, red hats are accumulating so rapidly that speculation becomes more and more alive as towards whom, as rewards for services rendered, they are to be flung. It would not surprise anybody if one or two were carried across the Atlantic, as the American branch of the Catholic Episcopacy is rising to a position of such high respectability and influence. Several American Bishops have important places as members of delegations, and their opinions have weight for a variety of reasons, not the least of which is that they contribute more liberally than any others in money to keep up the Holy Father now that the revolution forces him to depend upon charitable contributions. The American, with some English Bishops, in all to the number of more than thirty, hold their reunions in the College of the *Umiltà* to compare notes and keep up a good understanding. Some of the Bishops from different countries are far advanced in life, and nearly forty of these, to expose them to as little fatigue of movement as possible, are lodged in the old Palace of the *Canonica*, immediately behind St. Peter's, so that they are able to enter the church without going out of doors. A last attempt has been made to improve the acoustic qualities of the Hall of Council by stretching a cloth, at a moderate elevation, over the whole surface. This experiment of the linen roof promises to succeed, and the inconvenience of preparing a new room in the Palace of the Quirinal Hill, two miles distant, may be avoided. The Cardinal Princes may not be called upon to meet in a body at the Quirinal Palace until the time comes for electing the successor of PIUS IX.

THE EPIPHANY.

The festa of the Epiphany has just ended, and again business was suspended for a long season. The people in general seem to have lost little of their old love of holidays and idleness. The law-makers have done what they could to draw the attention of the population from play to work, by abolishing a considerable number of the Saints' Days, as occasions of abandonment of the shop. The first day of the year was even put out of the holiday record, and the thousands of placemen of the Government were, according to law, obliged to stay in their offices. But it is hard for the people, so long accustomed to the inevitable *divertimenti* of the despotic *régime*, to accommodate themselves to the change, and all the shops were shut on New-Year's, while the servants of the Crown growled and frowned because they were not allowed to go out to walk with the rest. Under the old state of things, the Jew was forced by law to make greater sacrifices than the Christian. As the Jew faithfully keeps the Sabbath of the Mosaic code, so Saturday and Sunday are lost to him as days of traffic, and if *Corpus Domini*, the Ascension *San Giovanni*, Christmas or any other *fête* does not happen to fall on one of those days, then another is added to the number of lost opportunities for worldly gain. In fact, as the case at present stands, the son of Abraham is obliged, willing or unwilling, to keep his shop shut one-third of all the days of the year. So much "soldiering" on the part of those who deal in merchandise is a great inconvenience to heads of families. If your sugar bowl is empty, or your shoe strings are broken, you must wait until to-morrow to replenish the one and get a new supply of the other. Of bell-ringing there is no cessation, and frequently not a little to the annoyance of fidgety people, who happen to live in the shadow of the church tower. Nearly every campanile in Italy has its peal of three or four bells, for to the great loss of rhythmical art, chimes in this country are quite unknown; while all the "sacred bronzes" have not the grandeur of tone of those of the cathedral of Florence. Some English residents in my neighborhood not long ago took into their heads the absurd belief that they could put a stop to the bell-ringing abuse by availing themselves of the "sacred right of petition." So they signed a request to the authority with this object in view; but as might have been expected, the paper was quietly laid on the shelf. At the season of the Epiphany there is a habit here of blowing in the streets long glass trumpets, and in this way very young people get off a great deal of their surplus enthusiasm.

The summing up of all this is that the children of Italy, old and young, have not yet fully learned the sober lesson that freedom, union, and a nationality strong upon a foundation of wealth, is to be bought only with the price of hard labor. It cannot be denied that the country, with its present industry and accumulated opulence, is overtaxed, and a financial strait, now almost chronic, can only be got over by greatly increasing the quantity of production of the twenty-three millions of the population of the kingdom. We, who have always had faith in Italy, are disposed to have patience, for we know that the transition is slow from the habits of despotic rule to those of freedom.

THE SPANISH CROWN.

A dispute has been going on for a few days past between several of the leading newspapers, whether the royal family of Italy has really given its final decision in opposition to the plan of making the Duke of GENOA King of Spain. From trustworthy declarations, now published, there cannot any longer be doubt that so far as the Ministry and royal family here are concerned, both are committed by a formal avowal against the project. The mother of the young Prince, never favorable to so risky an adventure for her son, has now the favor both of King and Council to confirm her opposition. It is, at the same time, admitted by the most moderate organs of opinion, that circumstances may exist sufficiently favorable to encourage a reconsideration of plans which cannot be wholly laid aside without a feeling of regret.

THE GRIST-MILL LAW.

Some apprehension was felt at the beginning of the year that on the renewal of licenses under the Grist-mill law disorders might break out, and, indeed, it was reported that at Bologna there had been acts of violence with deaths. There was a movement of small detachments of troops in that direction, and it was believed that the Government had discovered cause for the exercise of an unusual degree of vigilance. But days have passed and the public peace has not been disturbed. Some mills have been closed as a punishment for disregard of the law, which bears with considerable weight upon an important industry; but the millers are settling down by degrees into acceptance of the new system, with increasing hope that a way will be found for overcoming present difficulties.

ITALIAN JUSTICE.

It may serve to show the course justice takes here in Italy in certain cases, and the regard had to human opinion, which, in civilized countries, is everywhere very much the same; to cite a recent case: Not a great while ago a certain CARLO GRANELLI, in the north of Italy, killed the Count PAUL PORCIA D'AZZANO for violating his conjugal rights. The act was proved, and the tribunal sentenced CARLO GRANELLI to death. VICTOR EMMANUEL, by a motion of sovereign grace, has commuted the verdict to three years in the common prison, beginning with the 8th of August of the past year. If irregularities of this sort brought on killing as a punishment, in every case the Court would have sufficient business on its hands, and the King be called upon to exercise in all its plenitude his sovereign prerogative of clemency towards questionable guilt.

ANGELICO.

CURRENT NOTES.

Santiago being a Chili town, ought to be a nice burg.

"Reddy the Blacksmith" took his punch on the outside of his head and succumbed.—*Ex.*

Dr. CHARLES COTTON, one of the oldest and best physicians of Newport, R. I., died on Wednesday, aged 81 years.

A sick young lady in Worcester, Mass., has been attended by thirteen physicians, and still lives.

Most of our American statesmen could solve the Chinese puzzle could they only get a queue.

Oregon is appealed to to erect a monument over the neglected grave of Colonel E. D. BAKER in San Francisco.

ROBERT HABERSHAM, Savannah's oldest merchant, died on Saturday, Jan. 30. He was a son of Hon. JOSEPH HABERSHAM, Postmaster-General under WASHINGTON.

All the name a colored candidate for Clerk in Texas at the recent election, could claim is JOHN. He would have received more votes if it had been only Demijohn.

The Trustees of Amherst College are thinking of prohibiting wood fires in the college buildings. The students demur, under the impression that wood is not so deleterious to health as coal.

They have a cat in Augusta, Me., which can open doors having glass knobs, and, moreover, frequently with her paws wipes moisture from the windows or scratches off the ice, to enable her to look out and see what is going on.

A Connecticut paper boasts of a three-year-old boy in that State who was taken to see the cars for the first time the other day, and upon returning home took pencil and paper and drew an accurate picture of the iron horse.

A Springfield firm which advertised for a bookkeeper, received a beautifully-written answer from a young man who averred that he was "yous" to bookkeeping and thought that he would prove "sattice factery."

It is being generally published that Chinese coin is becoming a circulating medium in some northwestern Iowa towns. The only foundation for the report probably is that the people usually pay Cash.

They had what they called a paper party in an Ohio town the other night, and the local journal says paper never appeared to a better advantage as a circulating medium than during the waltzes.

Republicans in Portland, Me., are talking of running General FRANCIS FESSENDEN for Mayor. He is a son of the late Senator FESSENDEN, was a valiant soldier in the war, and is now a practising lawyer in the Forest City.

A young ladies' seminary in Philadelphia has just graduated five "Sallies" and one "Sadie," but not one "Sarah." Nellie, Josie, Essie, Susie, Nettie, &c., &c., make up the rest of the list.

Messrs. JAMES TERWILLIGER and DWIGHT H. BRUCE have purchased interests in the Syracuse *Journal*, and we suppose the accession of capital will increase the enterprise displayed by that paper.

Rev. SAMUEL LONGFELLOW being asked to speak at the close of a lecture in Boston on "the lesson of Quakerism," said he had "hoped to hear some good silence, as more appropriate to the theme before them."

An Indiana young lady, attending a private party, excused herself when asked to sing, saying: "You must excuse me, for I never attempt to sing, except to warble a few wild notes for pa at eventide."

"We have no organized bands of skilled ruffians." The Chicago *Republican* said this on Monday. "Rampant ruffianism—continued outrages in the West Division." The Chicago *Republican* said this on Tuesday.

The Tallahassee *Sentinel* says of Hon O. B. HART, the new United States Senator from Florida: "Born and reared in this State, and always residing here, Colonel HART is full to the eyes with a love and admiration of Florida."

They have one very popular man in Minnesota. To show his popularity, they mention that an Irishman, observing a large funeral procession the other day, exclaimed: "Sure, an' I wish ould —— —— would die; *he'd* have the biggest funeral ye ever see in this town."

A woman, who says she is "a medium by birth," writes to a Cincinnati paper a card defending herself against charges made against her, and adding: "I earn my living by cultivating insanity to usefulness. I call it metaphysics." Thus we have another definition.

Some unruly boys awakened a sleepy sexton at a prayer meeting in a Maine town, a few nights ago, by their untimely noise, and starting up, he exclaimed, to the dismay of the assembled worshipers, "MARIA! MARIA! get up—it's time to get breakfast!"

In Amherst, Mass., and Meridian, N. Y., during a snow storm, on Saturday night last, large balls of snow rolled up by the wind were visible almost everywhere. Some of them were rolled up with square ends and a large hole through the middle like a lady's muff.

The heir of LEE, of Crosby Opera House notoriety, has turned up on a farm near St. Joseph, Mo., and reports that he had heard nothing of his father's good fortune, nor of his death, until he saw the facts stated in the papers a few days ago.

ARTHUR FOLSOM, the Haytian Minister to the United States, is a native of Exeter, N. H., and is a grandson of General NATHANIEL FOLSOM, of the Revolution, who commanded the New-Hampshire troops on the investment of Boston in 1775.

The course of true love met a sudden check in Bridgeport, Conn., the other day. An unwilling maiden, driven to desperation by the persistent calls of an oft-rejected youth, called in the Police, and the poor fellow was fined in the Police Court, after spending the night in the Station.

Sacramento telegraphed to San Francisco on the 26th ult., this: "Dr. LOGAN, our authority for all matters connected with necrology in the valley of Sacramento, records 6.368 inches of rain fallen this season." Possibly there is a connection between the rain-fall and the necrology, but it is difficult to see it.

It is a Chicago man who writes to a Chicago paper that "in all the female throng upon the streets of Boston, he seldom saw, in the features of the children, a promise of puberty, in the features of the maidens a single fulfillment, in the features of the middle aged and aged a vestige or reminiscence of beauty." The Chicago man must have been blind.

Chicago has a society of the Golden Fleece, and the *Republican* admits that it is too well known in the city to need further introduction. It furthers the illusion by saying that at its recent meeting there were given "selected readings from SHAKESPEARE's 'Taming of the Shrew' of which it is sufficient to say that most of the readers did not fail to do themselves and SHAKESPEARE justice, though numbers of the Society were unable to hear and *appropriate* the treat."

A member of a debating society in Zanesville, Ohio, the other night, exclaimed: "Why, Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, America is the father of ROBERT FULTON, and ROBERT FULTON is the father of steam and steam engines. He built the boat upon which the Puritans came to this country." Herein is additional cause for lamentations on the part of our evening Democratic contemporary, for this man's vote "can neutralize that of the profoundest thinker in the community."

A recent lecturer before the Historical Society of Chicago, said America had untied a great knot in politics, and he thought she ought to untie another in literature. He wanted a native growth of thought, as spontaneous as our soil, and as beautiful as our wild forests and prairies. But whether beautiful or not, he wanted the native growth, as it was time we had done feeding on the pap of other lands, and Western hoe cake, providing it is good hoe cake, is preferable to the sugar cake baked by others.

Chicago has been punishing some of its thieves and ruffians lately, and their indignant accomplices threaten vengeance. To all which the *Evening Journal* responds: "Let but a hair of Judge MCALLISTER's head be harmed, and within twenty-four hours a Vigilance Committee of five or ten thousand good citizens would be sweeping through Chicago like a hurricane of honest wrath. Every lamp post would be ornamented with a choked thief, and not a single ruffian would be left alive in all Chicago to tell how Judge Lynch succeeded Judge MCALLISTER."

J. J. WRIGHT, the colored man, just elected Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of South Carolina, was born in Pennsylvania, graduated at the Lancasterian University in New-York, studied law for two years at Montrose, Penn., and was the first colored man admitted to the bar in that State. In 1865, he went South, and was made legal adviser of the South Carolina freedmen. He was a delegate to the Reconstruction Convention, and was afterwards elected to the State Senate. The Charleston *News*, from which we glean these facts, adds that he is quiet, well-behaved and decidedly intelligent.

General BRECKINRIDGE closed his argument in favor of the Southern Railroad before the Kentucky Legislature thus: "In my mind's eye, gentlemen, I see two pictures. In one of them the light of returning life and prosperity illuminates every part of the State. She is penetrated in every direction by railroads, and seems a great land of transit for all parts of the continent. In the other picture there are some signs of life in one part of Kentucky, but across the larger half a deep shadow is cast. It resembles one of those calm and desert tracts of the ocean where no sail is ever seen, while the tides of life and commerce flow all around it. Over that vast solitude a great silence broods, interrupted only at times by the crack of the hunter's rifle as he seeks a precarious subsistence under your wolf and fox 'scalp laws;' and to the wondering stranger who asks the cause of this desolation, the sad inhabitant replies, 'This is a monument erected by our State to its comprehensive policy, its impartial justice and its fostering care of its people.'" Thus did JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE picture Kentucky.

A Word in Defence of the Jackson Iron Works.

The statement to which some currency has been given by a morning journal, to the effect that Messrs. JACKSON & Co., proprietors of the iron works in East Fourteenth-street, kept a number of their workmen as prisoners in stables connected with their establishment is totally devoid of truth. The facts are these. About eight weeks since the iron moulders in the employ of JACKSON & Co. refused to work for the wages offered by the firm, (which, in consequence of a slackness of orders, were necessarily reduced from a former rate,) and the places of the strikers were supplied by men willing to work at the reduced rates. Many of these latter were assaulted by the strikers, and became fearful of a repetition of attack. At their request the firm fitted up for their accommodation a house adjoining the foundry, where they are comfortably lodged and fed at a moderate charge. No compulsion is used towards them, their exit and entrance being perfectly optional. As most of them are foreigners and strangers in New-York, however, they are timid with regard to traveling about the City when not at work, in consequence of the assaults that have been made on some of their number, and detective policemen have been detailed to look after and protect them. This is the whole story in a nutshell.

The Tournament of the Brooklyn Chess Club.

This is, undoubtedly, the greatest tournament which has yet taken place in the United States, excepting, of course, the Chess Congress, held in New-York in 1868, in which the celebrated players PAUL MORPHY and L. PAULSEN joined. The most distinguished chess players of New-York and Brooklyn are engaged, among others Captain MACKENZIE, Major WERNICH, F. E. BRENZINGER, the celebrated blindfold player, C. A. GILBERT, F. PERRIN and J. MASON. The score is as follows:

	Won.	Lost.
F. E. Brenzinger	12	..
C. A. Gilbery	11	2
H. B. White	7	1
Frederick Perrin	5	1
G. H. Mackenzie	5	1
J. Mason	3	..
M. Munoz	6	3
A. W. King	3	2
E. Delmar	8	4
J. A. De Con	14	12

Stolen Bonds—A Wall-Street Firm in Trouble.

Yesterday morning, Mr. WILLIAM G. GILBERT, President of the "American Fireproof Warehouse Company," appeared before Justice COX, of the Jefferson Market Police Court, and made the following affidavit:

WILLIAM G. GILBERT, of No. 6 Pine-street, the said being the office of the American Fireproof Warehouse Company, being duly sworn, deposes as follows: That on or about the 13th day of January last the above-mentioned premises were entered by a sneak thief, and the following property stolen, to wit: Five bonds of the denomination of $1,000 each, of the above Company, numbered respectively from 636 to 640, inclusive; that deponent has been unable to discover the whereabouts of said bonds, although he has made diligent inquiry; that on the 3d day of February, being on the premises No. 50 Wall-street, occupied by the firm of PINCKNEY & BROTHERS, he discovered said bonds in possession of said PINCKNEY, and that on stating the fact of the bonds having been stolen, said PINCKNEY positively refused to give deponent the name of the party or parties of whom they were bought, and that the said deponent, desirous of obtaining all information on the subject, prays that the said PINCKNEY may be summoned to give all information in his possession touching said bonds.

A summons has been issued for the parties involved, and an examination will be had at 2 P. M. to-day.

New-York Commerce.

The following was the number and nationality of the vessels that entered this port in January from foreign countries: American, 152; British, 114; North German, 31; Norwegian, 10; Italian, 6; Netherlands, 5; French, 4; Austrian, 3; Danish, 3; Russian, 3; Argentine, 1; Mexican, 1; Swedish, 1. Total, 334. Vessels entered coastwise, 178.

Turning the Tables—A Scene in the Tombs Police Court.

During the morning session of the Tombs Police Court yesterday, three handsomely and richly-dressed young women, of prepossessing appearance, and noticeable for their profuse display of gold chains and other trinkets, seated themselves in the Court room. As soon as the business on the Magistrate's hands slackened he called up JOHN HEFFERNAN, of No. 31 Mercer-street, a man with pallid face and elaborately-dyed moustache. The name of JENNIE COLLINS was also called by the Magistrate, when the three young women rose and carried their rustling silks within the railing.

HEFFERNAN, it then appeared, had secured the issue of a warrant for JENNIE's arrest, on a charge of assault and abusive conduct towards him. He testified that on Tuesday evening he had attended "TEDDY WILLIAMS' Ball" and met the defendant, who, without any provocation, had called him several vile names and insulted him. He called up as a witness a man who evidently drank more strong liquor than was good for him, and whose reddened nose had been flattened considerably in some ancient fight. This witness made matters still worse for JENNIE. She stated that she had supported the witness for over four years by her sinful earnings.

The defendant was then sworn, as well as her companions, who all testified that the complainant had first insulted JENNIE, and on her making an angry reply, he had knocked her down and brutally kicked her. The Magistrate also learned that JENNIE had threatened to obtain a warrant for HEFFERNAN's arrest, hence his sudden action. HEFFERNAN's chalky face became a shade or two paler when Justice DOWLING decided to reverse the order of affairs by directing JENNIE to make an affidavit against the assailant, who was immediately locked up for trial, much to his surprise and indignation. These unfortunate and reckless women are constantly exposed to such attempts at oppression from those they deem their friends.

THE CITY BUDGET.

Estimated Expenses of the City Government for 1870.

A summary of the expenses of the City Government for 1870, has already been published in the TIMES. Below we give the items in detail:

Advertising for the common council	$45,000 00
Aqueduct repairs and improvements	80,000 00
Central Park—Maintenance and government of the	250,000 00
Charges on arrears of assessments	10,000 00
Charges on arrears of taxes	10,000 00
Cleaning streets under contract	502,500 00
Cleaning markets	25,000 00
City contingencies	40,000 00
City dispensaries	19,000 00
Contingencies—Legislative Department	2,500 00
Contingencies—Mayor's Office	12,500 00
Contingencies—Comptroller's Office	15,000 00
Contingencies—Law Department	35,000 00
Contingencies—Corporation Attorney	3,000 00
Contingencies—Street Department	20,000 00
Contingencies—Croton Aqueduct Board	5,000 00
Contingencies—Unsafe Building Department	10,000 00
Donations	200,000 00
Election expenses	38,500 00
Errors and delinquencies	5,000 00
Flagging sidewalks and fencing vacant lots	3,000 00
Judgments	9,046 11
Lamps and gas	1,106,300 00
Lands and places	50,000 00
Lands and places for battery improvement	15,000 00
Maintenance of Museum and Observatory, Central Park	30,000 00
Metropolitan Fire Department Fund	951,300 00
Improvement of Mount Morris-square	15,000 00
New stone bridge at Kingsbridge	10,000 00
Police Station Houses	35,000 00
Police telegraph	8,700 00
Printing for the Common Council	50,000 00
Printing for departments	70,000 00
Public Administrator's Office—Arrears for advertising	6,410 54
Public buildings—Construction and repairs	125,000 00
Public Charities and Correction	1,159,765 23
Public drinking hydrants and urinals	3,500 00
Public instruction	2,382,000 00
Rents	65,575 00
Real estate expenses	100,000 00
Reimbursement of trust funds	5,000 00
Removing night-soil, offal and dead animals	40,500 00
Removing obstructions in streets and harbor	6,000 00
Roads and avenues	100,000 00
Salaries—Legislative Department	260,000 00
Salaries—Mayor's Office	48,500 00
Salaries—Department of Finance	247,500 00
Salaries—Street Department	149,650 00
Salaries—Croton Aqueduct Department	100,392 00
Salaries—Law Department	52,918 80
Salaries—Board of Assessors	33,000 00
Salaries—Board of Revision and Correction of Assessments	3,000 00
Salaries—City Courts	358,925 00
Stationery and blank books	70,000 00
Sewers—Repairing and cleaning	104,000 00
Street improvements	15,000 00
Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents	8,000 00
Supplies for and cleaning public offices	100,000 00
Taxes—Bureau for collection of—Pay of temporary clerks	30,000 00
Repairing and cleaning wells and pumps	2,500 00
Wharves, piers and slips	350,000 00
West line, Central Park—adapting same to the grade of Eighth-avenue	25,000 00
Total	$9,634,011 68
Interest on City debt	1,734,916 69
Redemption of the City debt	685,420 69
Total	$12,054,349 06
Less estimated revenues of the General Fund	2,200,000 00
Total amount to be raised by tax	$9,854,349 06

POLICE AFFAIRS.

Promotions and Dismissals—Payment of Pension Suspended—Trials of Delinquents.

At a meeting of the Board of Police Commissioners, yesterday, an order was entered suspending the payment of the pension of IRA C. GARDNER, who is under arrest for alleged complicity in causing the death of JOHN ALEXANDER, the aged sea Captain, which case is being investigated by Coroner FLYNN. The Commissioners do not desire to prejudice the case of Mr. GARDNER, but consider it their duty to withhold his pension as an ex-policeman until he shall be entirely exonerated from the charge of murder now pending against him.

The Commissioners have promoted the following acting Sergeants to be full Sergeants: MATTHEW TUCK, Fifteenth Precinct; PATRICK H. PICKETT, Eighth Precinct; CHAS. R. WILSON, Thirty-second Precinct; LEWIS WORTH, Forty-ninth Sub-Precinct; WM. LEE, Forty-third Sub-Precinct, and JAS. CAMPBELL, Forty-fourth Precinct. The Board also dismissed the following Patrolmen from the Department: FREDERICK SKILTON and JOHN KEEN, Forty-fourth Precinct, and CHAS CLINTON, of the Fourteenth Precinct. The first two were off post three hours in a stable, and the latter off post forty minutes. All had been tried on prior occasions for the same offences, and came under the operation of the new rule.

Commissioner MANIERRE sat yesterday to investigate complaints against policemen, and heard some thirty cases, the greater number being for the usual offences of being off post, absence from roll-call and talking on post. Among the complaints was one against Patrolman DARK, of the Thirteenth Precinct, for assailing a citizen, but it was discovered early in the investigation that the complainant is insane, and the case was dismissed. The case of Patrolman GLEASON, of the Fiftieth Precinct, arraigned upon six charges and tried upon one, consumed the greater part of the session. This was a charge of intoxication, growing out of an arrest of a street railroad conductor for an assault upon him. The Sergeant refused to hold the prisoner, on the ground that GLEASON was drunk, and the latter then woke up all the men in the house and blew his breath in their faces to convince them that he was not burdened with liquor. They all swore that they could detect no fumes of liquor upon him, and the case was referred to the Board.

In the case of Officer JOHN H. CRAWFORD, of the Sixteenth Precinct, who has been arraigned before Justice DOWLING, the following complaint was made by SAMUEL J. FENN, of No. 17 Minnetta-street: "On Wednesday, Jan. 26, Officer JOHN H. CRAWFORD, of the Sixteenth Precinct, arrested a friend of mine named CHARLES DIAMOND on the charge of passing counterfeit money. On the 3d of February, inst., said officer came to me and said the case could be squelched. I asked how, and the officer replied, by giving me $50." I gave the money to the officer, which was privately marked. DIAMOND was discharged by United States Commissioner SHIELDS, and in a few minutes after said officer was arrested and taken before Justice DOWLING, and the money was found on and taken from the officer by Judge DOWLING.

The trial of this case was set down for Friday next.

Funeral of Ex Judge Moncrief.

The funeral of ex-Judge JAMES MONCRIEF, of the Superior Court, took place yesterday at the Dutch Reformed Church, Washington-square, at 10 A. M. The pastor, Rev. Dr. HUTTON, officiated. The coffin, which was magnificent yet plain, was placed on a table below the pulpit, and was covered with white flowers. The church was well filled, most of those present being members of the legal profession. Among those present were Judges Freedman, Bedford, Cardozo, Van Brunt, Curtis and Hilton. The pallbearers were Judges Monell, Barnard, McCunn, Spencer, Barbour and Jones.

The funeral *cortège* left the church at 12 M., and proceeded to Greenwood Cemetery, where the remains were interred.

Rapid Increase of Crime in Brooklyn.

The people in all parts of Brooklyn are becoming justly alarmed as to the safety of their property. Thieves are becoming bold in the commission of their nefarious transactions. Sneaking operations are coming to be of daily occurrence. Thieves enter hallways with uncompromising boldness, and if silence continues long enough to give them encouragement, they not only steal overcoats, but venture into parlors, and from parlors up stairs into bedrooms, where they help themselves to silverware, jewelry and valuables generally. In every case the result is heavy and serious loss to the occupants of houses and rooms and escape of the thieves. Yesterday afternoon, about 3 o'clock, a man broke into a house in a respectable neighborhood, going through the basement window, bundled up an immense quantity of valuable property and walked off with it. A person on the opposite side of the street observed the burglar go in through the window and saw him retire with his booty, but owing to the boldness of the rascal did not suspect that anything was wrong. An expressman was passing through the Fifth Ward last evening, with his wagon, when two men lifted a leather trunk from the vehicle, and fled with it up an adjacent alley. The expressman followed them at once, but the place being dark he could only see two men who did not seem to have the trunk. He next sought for a policeman, but saw none nearer than Myrtle-avenue. The trunk, belonging to some person anxiously expecting to have it delivered, was gone, and there was no help for the expressman. The Police are too few, and so sparsely distributed about the City as to render the present criminal boldness and recklessness subjects for the more serious consideration of the respectable part of the community. Inspector FOLK complains that the people in the most exposed neighborhoods persist in exposing their silverware on sideboards near to their front basement windows, actually inviting the depredators to make fresh triumphs in their crusades upon property. What can be done? and what is to be done? are questions which people are asking on all hands, while they anxiously await some answer.

THE NEW POST OFFICE.

Immediate Need of an Appropriation—Statement of the Work Done.

Work threatens to stop on the grounds of the new Post Office. Superintendent HULBURD, in a recent letter to Mr. DAWES, Chairman of the House Committee of Appropriations, giving a summary of the amount of work accomplished thus far, states that the original appropriation is nearly exhausted, and that he will be obliged to suspend operations entirely by the end of the present month, unless Congress comes to his aid. A suspension at this time would greatly retard the completion of the building. The work now is well organized, the machinery is complete and the laboring force selected and assigned. If the latter should be discharged and the arrangements on the ground reversed by the stopping of work, it would take much time and require an increase of expenditure to start again. This might be called poor economy in these days of retrenchment, and, besides, the interests of the Post Office Department and of business generally in this City urge the completion of the new building at the earliest day possible. The Superintendent believes that at the past rate of advance in the work, with money enough and at hand, the structure could be finished in two years and a half from this time; it might take six months longer, if operations were now suspended but a few weeks even.

The first appropriation for this building was about $480,000, and this has been nearly expended with satisfactory results. Since the commencement of operations in the middle of August to the 1st of February, 53,512 cubic yards of earth have been excavated, or more than one half. An area wall, thirty feet high from the cellar to the sidewalk, has been built around the entire distance, except on the north side. Thirty-six huge sub-basement piers have been laid around the south front, and some of the basement piers have been commenced. At the lower end of the area the excavation has reached the required depth, and men are engaged in laying the concrete for the cellar floor and foundations. An enormous pile of concrete stone is ready for use at the north side. The thirty-six iron columns for the basement, made by the CORNELL BROTHERS, have all been delivered and stored on the grounds. The wooden fence has been taken in, leaving a side walk six or seven feet wide for pedestrians all the way around. At the quarries in Maine, 300 or 400 stone cutters, employed directly by the Government, are busy blocking out granite for the building, and vessels are bringing it to this port as fast as they can come. On the grounds there are seven massive derricks in position run by engines, only one of which however, is in use, as but six masons are employed. If the work was in full blast, each derrick could lay one cargo of stone per week. This, in brief, is the amount of work accomplished up to date, and the present position of matters on the ground. There is just enough money left to pay the employes up to the 1st of March, when every man, save one watchman, will be discharged, and the grounds put "in ordinary," if Congress votes no appropriation before that time. Neither the architect, Superintendent, builder or any one else proposes to continue work on the prospect of an appropriation, while the law subjects a party acting on such responsibility to a fine of $5,000 and imprisonment for two years.

Under the above circumstances, it is to be hoped that the House will not fail to act promptly, and make a speedy appropriation for our new Post Office.

McFARLAND'S TRIAL.

Motion for the Transfer of the Case to the Court of Oyer and Terminer—Objection by the Prisoner's Counsel—Decision Reserved.

In the Court of General Sessions, before Judge BEDFORD, yesterday, a motion was made to have the case of DANIEL MCFARLAND, indicted for the murder of ALBERT D. RICHARDSON, transferred to the Court of Oyer and Terminer for trial. The motion was made by District-Attorney GARVIN. Mr. JOHN GRAHAM, in behalf of the prisoner, opposed the motion, on the ground that the indictment had been found in the Court of General Sessions, and that the accused had pleaded to it in the same Court. He said a commission had issued from the Court to examine witnesses residing in Ireland concerning facts expected to be developed in the progress of the trial, and if the case was transferred to the Oyer and Terminer it would prove seriously detrimental to the interests of MCFARLAND. The accused would forfeit rights which he possessed, provided the case was tried in the Court of Sessions. For instance, in the event of a conviction, he would have an appeal for the purpose of having a review by the Court above, as a matter of right, which would not necessarily be the case were the trial to take place in the Oyer and Terminer. Judge GARVIN subsequently contended that if the case were to be conducted in the Court of Sessions, the effect would be to block the calendar and prevent other cases from being tried. The decision was reserved.

National Board of Underwriters.

At the meeting of the National Board of Fire Underwriters at No. 156 Broadway yesterday, Mr. SAVAGE, of this City, made a motion that a Committee of seven be appointed to obtain signatures to the resolutions and obligations adopted Thursday.

Addresses were made on the subject by Messrs. BOWKER, of Boston; SEIDENSTRICKER, of Baltimore; KELLOGG, HEALD, and others.

Mr. DRIGGS, of New-York, said that if the members present promptly signed the obligation agreed upon, he did not believe that five companies in this City would remain outside of the organization.

The resolution was adopted, and Messrs. DRIGGS, SAVAGE and HODGES, of New-York; CHASE, of Hartford; BOWKER, of Boston; SEIDENSTRICKER, of Baltimore; and BISSELL, of Chicago, were appointed a Committee to carry out its provisions.

On motion of Mr. HEALD, companies represented in this City by agents were directed to instruct said agents to join the New-York Board.

On motion of Mr. HEALD, the insurance difficulties in Boston were referred to the New-England branch of the Executive Committee.

Mr. SAVAGE moved the adoption of the following:

Resolved, That a Committee of three be appointed to report suitable form of expression of the sentiment of this Board on the occasion of the retirement of WILLIAM BARNES, late Superintendent of the Insurance Department of New-York—the retirement of that officer, distinguished as he has been for the intelligence and honesty of his administration, calling for such an expression; and it being also eminently fit that some recognition of the obligation which he has laid the insurance interest under should be made.

Mr. SAVAGE said that Mr. BARNES went out of office yesterday, after having served ten years, without a suspicion of dishonesty having been raised against him. Although differences had occurred with Mr. BARNES, it had always been conceded that he was an honorable, conscientious officer.

Messrs. HEALD, BOWKER, LAMPERT and others spoke against the Government tax on the insurance business. After some further business the Board adjourned.

Ladies' Reception of the Union League.

The annual ladies' reception of the Union League Club is announced for Wednesday evening, the 16th inst. During the past season the spacious apartments of the Club House have been elegantly decorated, and the approaching reunion, like the former ones, promises to be one of the most refined and elegant of the season. The following gentlemen constitute the Managing and Reception Committees for the occasion: S. H. Wales, E. M. Townsend, John Armstrong, O. D. Munn, John A. Weeks, John H. Sherwood, Charles S. Smith, T. G. Churchill, Geo. B. Butler, Henry Clews, Frank E. Howe, Isaac Sherman, J. A. C. Gray, S. B. Chittenden, C. L. Folger, Smith Clift, D. F. Appleton, Wm. A. Budd, Wm. Blake, W. A. Darling, F. W. Coggill, P. C. Calhoun, R. C. Hawkins, A. B. Cornell, Thos. Murphy, F. H. Cossitt, E. L. Fancher. LANDER's Band will furnish music for the occasion. Members' and ladies' tickets can be had at the office of the Club House.

Sale of Books and Manuscripts.

A collection of books and manuscripts was sold by BANGS, MERWIN & CO. yesterday afternoon, which comprised some works not often met with. Among them were a curious book of caricatures, a collection of American State papers and private letters dating from 1774, a description of Carolina, printed in London in 1666, a *History of Humbugs*, with wood cuts, and a collection of MSS. relating to New-York and her Churches. Good prices were obtained. The large library of JOHN A. RICE, of Chicago, the catalogue of which comprises 460 pages, will be sold by BANGS & MERWIN during the present month.

LAW REPORTS.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

No. 46.—*Jecker et al.* vs. *Magee et al.*—Error to the Court of Appeals of Kentucky.—In 1852 one Jecker, a native of Switzerland and a naturalized citizen of the United States, died without issue, owning certain real estate property in Kentucky, and leaving a widow. By the laws of that State then in operation, aliens could not take or hold lands; and the Courts of the State adjudged the title to the property to be in the widow, as against the claim of the State by escheat, and that of the plaintiffs (who were aliens) as heirs and next of kin, holding that as the treaty of 1850 was not ratified until 1855, two years after the death of the intestate, and as it was amended after its date, and before its ratification, the very article on which the plaintiffs found their claim may have been the only amendment made, (for aught that appears,) and it may have been inserted long after Jecker's death and the accrual of the widow's rights. The plaintiffs in

[illegible] citizens of Switzerland, rely on the [illegible] article of the treaty, [illegible] that the heirs [illegible] of each country may take by descent, as the other, the same as in their own country; and that in case the heir, in consequence of being an alien, cannot take or hold lands in a particular State (of this country) or canton, (of Switzerland,) he shall have such time as is accorded by law in such State or canton, in which to sell the property and withdraw the proceeds. There is no law in Kentucky limiting the time within which alien heirs may dispose of the real estate of their ancestors, nor is there any statute recognizing their right to do so; and the theory of the plaintiffs is that the treaty gives an indefinite time, subject to the limitation of the State, but that as the treaty is the "supreme law," the State cannot render it imperative and illusory by giving no such time. The treaty has left the fixing of the time to the discretion of the State; but this discretion must necessarily be exercised in such a manner as not to defeat the treaty. A reasonable time must be allowed. The State must exercise its power over the remedy given by the treaty, in good faith, and consistent with the fair and effectual operation of the treaty. The treaty was meant to confer valuable rights, which cannot be impaired by the State. It appears to be assumed by the plaintiffs that a treaty is in force from the date of its conclusion; and that the ratification, when made, relates back to the date when the treaty was concluded, and is as of that date; but the point is not discussed in the brief filed. The defendants maintain the theory of the Courts below that the treaty was not the "law of the land," as affecting individual rights, until ratified by the Senate. Until then it did not have the seal of the "authority of the United States." No one is bound by it until the Senate consents; and until then it may be amended, modified or wholly rejected. It is also contended that as by the laws of Kentucky, the alien can neither hold, inherit nor sell lands, he has no rights which he can assert under the treaty, and that such is the position of the plaintiffs. They being non-resident aliens, incapacitated by reason of this by the laws of the State in force in 1853, when Jecker died, from holding, inheriting or selling, (no term being accorded to them to sell) are, on account of this prohibition of the law, without remedy, and have no legal ground of complaint.

J. M. Carlisle and John D. McPherson for plaintiffs; J. B. Beck, G. P. Porter and M. Blair for defendants.

No. 68.—*The United States vs. Antonio Rocha et al.*—Appeal from the District Court for the Southern District of California.—This case involves the right to one league of land in the County of Los Angeles, Cal., there called La Brea, which is the Spanish word for pitch or bitumen, and this name was given the ranch over forty years ago, because it contains a large asphaltum spring, making it very valuable. In January, 1828, the father of the claimant petitioned the local Mexican authorities for a grant of this land, (so designating it,) which had been formerly occupied by one Alvarado, but was then vacant, and they now claim that the grant was obtained, and that the ranch has been in the possession of the family ever since, and recognized as their property by the Mexican authorities down to the American occupation of it, and by the Americans since. They claim that the grant was subject to but one condition only, and that a condition to be performed by the Government, and not by the claimants; to wit, the making of, and the regulation of the *ejidos* of the City of Los Angeles, which was not done during the Mexican administration, but has since been performed by our Government, thus relieving the property of that embarrassment. The stipulations of the Treaty of Guadaloupe Hidalgo, it is insisted, points directly to cases of this sort, and the law of 1851, under which these land titles are thrown into litigation, directs the attention of the Court to that treaty, and expressly enjoins its observance. If that treaty, it is argued, retains any of its vigor at the present time; if the laws, usages and customs of the Government from which the claim is derived are not wholly ignored, and if the principles of equity are to have any force, the claim must prevail.

The decree below was against the Government and the settlers, and the case is brought here on the ground that the title presented by the claimants was not an absolute grant but a bare permission or license by the Pueblo authorities of Los Angeles "to build corals, to pasture their cattle and cultivate land on the same conditions as the other citizens have done who have received such a favor," which were the former possession and occupation of Alvarado, and it is insisted that this was a mere provisional right of occupancy under the claim of title of the City of Los Angeles; and that without any evidence to show that there were any portions of the lands formerly occupied by Alvarado, which was the condition of occupancy made by the city. It is also contended that the claim is not included in the lands surveyed and confirmed to the City of Los Angeles, and that therefore the title fails as against the United States, because it relates to lands over which the Pueblo of Los Angeles had not a shadow of right to make any kind of a grant, whether provisional or absolute. These points of difference are adversely contended for, and reliance is had on a great mass of documentary and other evidence which is considered in the discussion. Many technical objections to the proceedings below are also used by the appellants.

E. R. Hoar, Attorney-General, for the Government; R. J. Brent for the settlers; John R. Wills, special counsel for the United States.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

DEPOSITS IN THE SUB-TREASURY—FORGED CHECKS—QUARTERMASTER'S ACCOUNTS.

Robert O. Morgan vs. Henry H. Van Dyck.—BLATCHFORD, J.—This is an action of assumpsit tried before the Court without a jury. It is brought to recover the sum of $2,321 33, which the plaintiff alleges to be due to him from the defendant, as the balance in the hands of the defendant of moneys deposited by the plaintiff with the defendant during the year 1867, subject to draft on demand. At the time of the deposit of the moneys in question, the plaintiff was an Assistant Quartermaster in the United States Army, and the defendant was Assistant Treasurer of the United States at the City of New-York. The moneys deposited were moneys of the United States intrusted to the plaintiff for disbursement as such Assistant Quartermaster in payment of claims against the United States. On the merits, the defendant claims that he paid out the $2,321 33 on drafts or checks drawn on him by the plaintiff therefor, and the plaintiff claims that such drafts or checks were some of them forgeries of his signature, and some of them altered to larger amounts than their true amounts. Independently of the merits, however, the defendant claims that there can be no recovery against him in this action.

The fifth section of the act of Aug. 6, 1846, (9 U. S. Stat. at Large, 59,) provides for the appointment of an Assistant Treasurer of the United States, to be located at the City of New-York. The sixth section provides that every Assistant Treasurer shall keep safely all the public money at any time placed in his possession and custody till the same is ordered by the proper Department or officer of the Government to be transferred or paid out, and when such orders for transfer or payment are received, faithfully and promptly to make the same as directed, and to do and perform all other duties, as fiscal agent of the Government, which may be imposed by that or any other act of Congress, or by any regulation of the Treasury Department made in conformity to law. The tenth section provides that it shall be lawful for the Secretary of the Treasury to transfer the moneys in the hands of any Assistant Treasurer to the Treasury of the United States, and also to transfer moneys in the hands of any Assistant Treasurer to any other depositary constituted by the Act, at his discretion and as the safety of the public moneys and the convenience of the public service shall seem to him to require. The Act of March 3, 1857, (11 U. S. Stat. at Large, 249,) amends the Act of Aug. 6, 1846, by providing that every disbursing officer or agent of the United States having any money of the United States intrusted to him for disbursement, shall deposit the same with the Treasurer of the United States or with some one of the Assistant Treasurers or public depositaries, and draw for the same only in favor of the persons to whom payment is to be made in pursuance of law and instructions, except when payments are to be made in sums under $20; and that for a failure to safely keep all moneys deposited by any disbursing officer or disbursing agent of the United States, the Treasurer of the United States, Assistant Treasurers and public depositaries shall be held guilty of the crime of embezzlement of said moneys. For the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of this last-named act, the Secretary of the Treasury, on the 27th of May, 1857, issued two sets of circular instructions. One of them was addressed to the disbursing officers and disbursing agents employed under the direction of the Treasury Department, and directs those officers to deposit all public moneys advanced to them for disbursement, in their hands, or which may be remitted to them, with the nearest or most convenient public depositary, to their credit, to be paid out by such public depositary only upon their drafts or checks in favor of the persons to whom payment is to be made. It further directs that drafts and checks upon public depositaries, drawn by disbursing officers or disbursing agents, shall not be returned to them after payment, but be held by the depositary subject to the order of the Treasury Department, and that the disbursing officer or disbursing agent shall be furnished, on application to the depositary, but not more frequently than once a month, with an official statement of his deposit account. The other set of circular instructions was addressed to the Assistant Treasurers and other public depositaries, and directs that whenever any money shall be offered for deposit with them by any disbursing officer or disbursing agent of the United States they shall receive it, and place the amount to the credit of such officer or agent on their books, subject to the drafts or checks of such officer or agent only in favor of the persons to whom payment is to be made. It also directs that whenever any disbursing officer or disbursing agent shall die or resign, or be superseded or removed, further payment of his drafts or checks shall be at once stopped, and states that specific instructions will be given in such cases as to the payment of outstanding checks, and the disposal of the balance deposited to the credit of such officer or agent. It also contains directions as to furnishing the disbursing officer or disbursing agent, on request, with statements in detail, showing the sums received for his credit, and the amounts paid out on his drafts or checks; and directions that the drafts or checks shall not be returned to the disbursing officers or disbursing agents after payment, but shall be kept in such manner as to be accessible if required by the accounting officers in the adjustment of the accounts of such officers or agents. On the 17th of July, 1862, an act was passed (12 U. S. Stat. at Large, 592,) providing that any officer or agent of the United States who shall receive public money which he shall not be authorized to retain as salary, pay or emolument, shall render monthly accounts thereof to the proper accounting officer of the Treasury, and shall, in default thereof, be deemed a defaulter, and be subject to all the penalties prescribed by the sixteenth section of the act of Aug. 6, 1846. By a circular, issued by the Treasury Department on the 29th of October, 1862, and addressed to the Assistant Treasurer at New-York, the attention of that officer is called to the act of July 17, 1862, and a strict compliance by him with the requirements of that act is enjoined upon him. By the act of May 2, 1866, (14 U. S. Stat. at Large, 41,) it is provided that all moneys represented by checks or drafts issued by any disbursing officer of any department of the Government of the United States, upon any Assistant Treasurer, where such moneys are represented on the books of the Assistant Treasurer as standing to the credit of such disbursing officer, and such drafts shall have been dated before July 1, 1863, and shall have been issued in liquidation of a debt due from the United States, and shall remain outstanding on the 1st of July, 1866, shall be deposited by the Treasurer of the United States, shall be covered into the Treasury by warrant, and that the like course shall be pursued, at the close of every fiscal year, in respect to all drafts and checks which shall then have remained outstanding for three years or more. The act of the 14th of June, 1866 (14 U. S. Stat. at Large, 64,) provides that it shall be the duty of every disbursing officer of the United States having any public money intrusted to him for disbursement, to deposit the same with the Treasurer or some one of the Assistant Treasurers of the United States, and to draw for the same only as it may be required for payments to be made by him pursuant to law, subject to the power of the Secretary of the Treasury to specially authorize such public money to be deposited or kept otherwise, under certain circumstances. This act provides for the punishment, as a felony, of a violation of its provisions. On the 10th of November, 1866, a circular was issued by the Treasury Department, amending the circular of May 27, 1857, by providing that checks drawn by disbursing officers or agents who may die, resign, or be superseded or removed, shall be paid from funds on hand to their credit, unless the same have been drawn more than four months before their presentation, or there are circumstances suggesting fraud, or circumstances which would lead a judicious officer to decline to pay the same.

It is quite apparent, from these provisions of law, and these regulations made by the Treasury Department, that moneys of the United States, which were placed in the hands of the plaintiff for disbursement by him as a disbursing officer of the United States were not the less public moneys belonging to the Government of the United States, after they came to the hands of the plaintiff, and after they were deposited by the plaintiff, as such disbursing officer, with the defendant, as Assistant Treasurer of the United States, than they were before they reached the hands of the plaintiff. The moneys were never the property of the plaintiff. He is bound, indeed, to account for them to his superior officer; but, if he shows that he has, in compliance with the law and the regulations, deposited them with a designated depositary, and that he has not withdrawn them from the custody of such depositary, he does account for them. To an action brought against him by the United States for such moneys, it is a complete defence for him to show such a state of facts. If, as was suggested at the trial, the plaintiff has paid a second time into the Treasury of the United States the moneys which he so deposited with the defendant, that circumstance alone cannot create in favor of the plaintiff against the defendant a right of action which did not otherwise exist. The moneys were not voluntarily deposited by the plaintiff, or voluntarily received by the defendant. There was nothing in the nature of a contract or agreement between the parties which could be broken so as to lay a foundation for an action of assumpsit. For a breach of duty by the defendant in not paying genuine drafts by the plaintiff for moneys deposited, the defendant is responsible only to the common superior of both parties—the United States. The obligation of the defendant was created by law, and not by contract, and was an obligation to the United States, and not to the plaintiff. I find for the defendant, and direct a judgment to be entered in his favor, with costs.

Starr & Ruggles, for the plaintiff; B. K. Phelps, for the defendant.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Blatchford.

ADMIRALTY PRACTICE—CROSS LIBELS—STAYING PROCEEDINGS.

John Ponton vs. The steamer Bristol; The Narragansett Steamship Company vs. The bark George S. Brown.—This was a motion for a stay of proceedings in the first suit until security should be given in the second. The libels were cross libels to recover damages for a collision between the steamer and the bark. The steamer was arrested in the first suit and security was given in her behalf to pay the damages. The second libel was then filed, and this motion was made to compel the giving of security in the second action, in accordance with rule 54 of the Supreme Court in Admiralty. It appeared on the motion that the bark was not within the jurisdiction, and that her owner did business in New-York and that he had sold the bark.

Held by the Court—That the rule in question was not intended to give the Court jurisdiction of a suit against the bark *in rem*, without a seizure of her within the jurisdiction.

That that rule implies that the cross libel, on which security is to be given, shall be a libel *in personam* against the owner of the vessel.

Motion denied.

For the motion, Field & Shearman; in opposition, Spalding & Richardson.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—BROOKLYN.

Before Judge Benedict.

STEAMBOAT COLLISION AT HELL GATE.

The Narragansett Steamship Company, owners of the steamboat *Providence*, filed a libel yesterday against the steamboat *Narragansett*. It appears from the statement in the libel that the steamboat *Providence* and the steamboat *Narragansett* leave New-York every day about the same time and by the same route, the East River; that leaving in this manner on the 24th of April, 1869, the *Providence* was a little in advance of the *Narragansett*, but the latter gained on the former, and got ahead of her about the time both arrived at Hell Gate, when a collision took place, resulting in considerable damage to the *Providence*. The damages are laid at $6,000. A process was issued against the *Narragansett*, which is returnable on the 23d inst. Abbott & Fuller, proctors for libelants.

SUIT FOR SEAMEN'S WAGES.

J. W. Reynolds, and others, late mariners on board the American vessel *Santiago de Cuba*, filed a libel against that vessel for wages, amounting in the aggregate to the sum of $1,300. Process was issued, made returnable on the 23d inst.

The steamboat *Gladiator*, recently condemned in an admiralty suit, was sold by the United States Marshal yesterday for $4,000.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—FEB. 4.

Before Judge Barnard.

AN OIL SPECULATION.

Robert P. Getty et al. vs. Jeremiah Devlin et al.—In this case, already reported in the TIMES, the Court has rendered a decision dismissing the complaint as to the defendants, John Bryan, Jeremiah Devlin and H. F. Spaulding, executors of Daniel Devlin, deceased, with costs. The findings of the Court have been settled.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—FEB. 4.

Before Judge Cardozo.

THE RECEIVERSHIP OF THE MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS COMPANY.

Blatchford vs. The Merchants' Union Express Company.—A motion was made in this case to have an order made by Judge Barnard some time since, granting the sum of $4,000 to the counsel of Mr. George A. Osgood, who was appointed receiver, set aside. Osgood was appointed receiver of the property and assets of the Company, but very soon after, and before the receiver had an opportunity to act, the order of appointment was vacated by the Judge making it. Hence it is claimed that a counsel fee to the extent of $4,000 is too large. After argument, the Court took the papers and reserved the decision.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—BROOKLYN.

Before Judge Gilbert.

SUIT FOR THE VALUE OF SECOND-HAND CARS.

James Burns vs. The Astoria and Hunter's Point Railroad Company.—This suit involved the question as to whether ten cars furnished by plaintiff to defendants were in "good condition and running order, and of a serviceable character." The cars were sold on the 18th of August, 1868, and plaintiff alleges that defendants promised to pay him $3,250 for them. At the time the sale was made the defendants were not ready to receive the cars, and agreed to pay the plaintiff for storage if he would keep them under cover until they had built a depot for their reception. Plaintiff alleges that he kept the cars for upwards of two months, the storage being worth $50, which the defendants agreed to pay, and on the 18th of December they took the cars, but neglected to settle their pecuniary indebtedness, and are still owing him $3,000, which sum, together with interest, from the 18th of October, 1868, he has brought this suit to recover. The answer of the defendants set up the allegation that the cars, instead of being according to agreement, "in good condition and running order and of a service able character," were worn out and almost worthless. The Superintendent and other employes of the road testified that the cars appeared to be second-hand ones which had been carelessly fixed up. According to their testimony all the wood work was rotten, the rain leaked through the roof and passengers dropped through the bottom of the cars. The flanges of the wheels were so poor that the cars were continually getting off the track every hundred yards or so; and if more than half a dozen passengers got aboard at one time, the whole front of the car would be pulled out when the horses attempted to move it. On the cross-examination, it was testified that the passengers "did a considerable amount of walking," and that blacksmiths' shops for repairs were established at pretty short intervals along the road. Some of the wheels had afterwards been used in other cars, and there might have been danger in the first instance while the cars were being transported to the Company's depot. The Court charged the jury that the question for them to determine was simply one of fact as to the condition of the cars. That they would have to decide from the evidence.

THE PETROLEUM CASE.

In the case of Knowlton *vs.* Kiemer, brought to recover $18,000 for alleged fraudulent representations, resulted in a nonsuit. The allegations contained in the complaint set forth that some petroleum lands in Ohio, represented to have cost $75,000, did not cost more than $22,000. After the testimony was all in, the defence held that there was an entire failure of proof from the evidence to show that the property had not cost the full amount set forth. The fraud sought to be established at the trial being not that the property did not cost $75,000, but that some person made a profit in selling the property to the defendant. In moving to dismiss the complaint, counsel for the defence insisted that the whole case testified to by the plaintiff had been changed, because from the answer and the evidence taken upon the commission it was distinctly shown that the property had been bought for $75,000, and that the pretence set up by the plaintiff in his testimony was to make a new case and to prove that to the surprise of the defendant.

Judge GILBERT took the same view of the case and dismissed the complaint, simply remarking that the case was a sham.

NOTICE TO THE BAR.

Judge CARDOZO, who is to hold the Special Term of the Supreme Court, commencing on Monday next at 10:30 A. M., has given notice that immediately after the opening of the Court he will call the entire calendar. That members of the Bar may have causes set down for any day which may be agreed upon in the first week of the Term, but not otherwise. The February calendar contains thirty-two demurrers and 277 issues of law and facts; total 309.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—FEB. 4.

By Judge Cardozo.

In the matter of the estate of A. G. Hull et al.; application will be granted.

In the matter of the guardianship of John S. Moder et al.; application granted.

Secor *vs.* Pirnie; motion granted and receiver appointed.

Rosenblat *vs.* Levy; order settled.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Feb. 4, 1870.

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

$2,000	U. S. 6s, '81, C..	118	125	Phœnix Bank....	108
1,500	U. S. 5-20 C., '62..	115	400	Canton Co.....b60	60
2,000	U. S. 6s, '81, R..	117⅜	200	do.	59⅞
10,500	U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new	113⅞	100	do.	59½
5,000	do.	113⅞	110	Penn. Coal Co....	220
3,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65..	114⅜	100	Cum. C. Pf....	33½
5,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '67.	114	200	West. Un. Tel....	36⅞
16,000	do.........b3	114	240	do.	36⅞
25,000	do.	[illegible]	100	Quick. M. Co....	15½
11,000	Tenn. 6s, ex c.	54⅞	200	Mariposa M....	9½
5,000	do.........s30	54½	100	do.	9⅞
20,000	do.	[illegible]	300	Mariposa Pf....	19½
20,000	Tenn. St. 6s, n...	48½	100	do.	19⅞
10,000	do.........b10	48⅜	100	do.........b30	19⅞
15,000	Va. St. 6s, ex c.	62½	100	do.	19⅞
5,000	Va. St. 6s, n...	65½	600	Boston W. P....	16⅞
6,000	N. C. St. 6s...	42½	100	Pacific Mail....	40⅞
2,000	do.	43	100	do.	40⅞
3,000	do.	43	200	Adams Ex....	64⅞
20,000	N. Car. St. 6s, n.	25	200	do.	64⅞
10,000	do.	25⅛	5	do.	64⅞
50,000	do.	25½	200	do... bet. call	64⅞
5,000	So. C. St. 6s, b.c	85½	100	do.	64⅞
7,000	S. Car. St. new, Jan. & July....	86	100	A. M. U. Ex....	37

1,000	Mo. St. 6s....	91⅛	100	N. Y. Cen. & H. R.	97⅜
24,000	do.	[illegible]	100	N. Y. Cen. & H. R. Ctfs.	[illegible]
11,000	La. 6s....	75			
1,000	La. 6s, Lev. Bds	[illegible]	10	Reading....	96⅜
7,000	La. 7s, Lev. B.	81	700	do.	96⅛
6,000	do.	81⅛	200	do... bet. call	96¼
3,000	N. Y. St. 7s, B.	105⅛	200	L. S. & M. S. R.	85⅜
1,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83.	90	100	do... bet. call	85⅝
1,000	Erie 3d M....	90	400	Clev. & Pitts....	92⅝
7,000	Erie 4th M....	80	100	Chic. & N. W....	72⅜
3,000	Erie 5th M....	76	100	do... bet. call	72⅛
75,000	Cen. Pac. R. R. G. Bds.	94⅞	100	do.	72½
20,000	do.	94⅞	1500	do.	72⅝
1,000	do.	95	100	do.	72⅞
14,000	Union Pac. R. 1st M.	85	400	Ch. & N. W. Pf.	88⅜
4,000	Gt. W. 1st M., '88	102	300	do.	88⅜
6,000	Gt. West. 2d M.	77	200	do... bet. call	88⅜
2,000	Mor. & Es. 2d...	92⅛	100	Mil. & St. Paul..	72½
12,000	do.	92	200	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	86⅞
5,000	St. L. & I. M. 1st M. bds....	80⅛	300	do.	86⅞
1,000	P. F. W. & C. 2d	90	200	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. Guar....	89⅜
3,000	Mil. & St. P. 1st	90	60	do.	89
14,000	Col., C. & Ind. C. 1st M.	76	44	do.	89
10	Bk. of Commerce.	122	40	Chi., B. & Q. R....	154
5	Fourth N. Bank.	102	200	Morris & Essex..	86⅛
90	Ninth Nat. Bank	109	25	N. Y. & N. H. R..	136⅛
75	Fulton Bank....	163	45	do.	137
116	Merchants' Bank	123⅛	100	Bos. H. & Erie R.	7½
10	Metropolitan Bk.	138⅛	100	H. & St. Jos. R..	107⅜
100	Bank. & Brok. Ass. bet. call	110½	100	H. & St. J. Pf....	107⅜
20	Cent. Nat. Bank, bet. call....	111	500	H. & St. J. Pf....	107⅛
			750	Col. C. & Ind. C. R.	21⅛
			300	do.	21⅛
			200	do.........s30	21
			400	do.	21⅛

Mo. 6s, H. & St. J.	[illegible]	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	[illegible]
Han. & St. Jo. L. G.'ts	106	Clev. & Tol. 2d M.	[illegible]
Hud. R. 7s, 2d M.	[illegible]	N. J. Cen. 2d M.	[illegible]
Harlem 1st....	[illegible]	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1st	102
Mich. Cen. 1st, '82	[illegible]	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2d	[illegible]
Mich. So. 7 P. C. N.	[illegible]	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3d	[illegible]
M. So. & N. I. S. F. 7s	97⅛	Pitts. 4th....	74½
Toledo & Wab. 1st	[illegible]	Clev. & Pitts. 4th..	[illegible]
Pac. R. 7s, guar. by Mo.	93⅞	Chic. & Alton Inc.	[illegible]
Cen. Pac. Gold Bonds	94⅜	Ohio & Miss. 1st...	92
Union Pac. 1st Bonds	85⅛	Ohio & Miss. Consol	70⅛
Alton & T. H. 1st.	[illegible]	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st	[illegible]
Alton & T. H. 2d pref.	75	Penn. R. R. Bonds..	90⅛
Alton & T. H. 2d Inc.	74⅛	St. L. & Iron Mt. Bs.	80⅛
Chic. & N. West. 1st.	91	Mil. & St. P. 1st 8s	102⅞
Han. & St. Jo. L. G.'ts	106	Mil. & St. P. 1st 7 3-10	88⅛
Lack & West. Bonds	97	Mil. & St. Paul 1st	89⅞
Tol. & Wab. 1st Ext.	88	Mil. & St. P. I. & M. d.	85
Tol. & Wab. 2d....	88⅛	Chic. & Mil. 1st....	86⅜
Tol. & Wab. Equip. Bs.	102	Col., C. & Ind. 1st..	80
Gt. West. 1st, '88	102	Col., C. & Ind. 2d..	59
Gt. West. 2d, '93	77	N. Y. & N. H. 6s....	95
Quin. & Tol. 1st, '90	79	Tol., Peo. & W., E. D.	78¼
Ill. & So. Iowa 1st..	72	Tol., Peo. & W., W. D.	76

SECOND BOARD—12 M. AND 2 P. M.

$3,000	U. S. 6s, '81, C..	118⅛	$5,000	U. S. 5-20 C. '64.	114⅛
4,000	U. S. 6s, '81, R.	117⅜	15,000	do.	115
25,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65..	114⅜	67,500	U. S. 5-20 C. '67.	114⅜
30,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new	113⅞	500	do.........c	114
500	do.....small	113⅞	50,000	do.........b3	114⅛
1,000	do.	113⅞	50,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.	111⅛

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000	Tenn. St. 6s, x.c	55	$10,000	N. Y. Cen. & H. Ctf's.......b.c	94⅞
15,000	Tenn. St. 6s, n..	48⅛	50	Erie....	25
1,000	Vir. St. 6s, ex. c.	62½	40	do.	25⅛
10,000	Vir. St. 6s, n..	66	25	Reading....	96⅛
5,000	do.	66⅛	100	Mich. Cen. R. b.c.	118⅛
20,000	N. Car. St. 6s, n.	25⅛	100	L. S. & M. S. R. b.c	85⅛
10,000	do.	25⅛	200	Clev. & Pitts....	92⅛
50,000	Missouri 6s....	90½	100	Chic. & N. W. b.c	72⅛
1,000	La. 6s. Lev. Bds.	70	100	Chic. & N. W. b.c	72⅜
5,000	do.	71	200	N. J. Cen....	98⅛
4,000	S. Car. 6s... n. s5	85	20	C., C., Cin. & I. R..	74
7,000	Erie 2d M., '79..	90	200	Mil. & St. P... b. c.	72⅛
1,500	Lake S. Div. Bs.	88	100	Mil. & St. Paul Pf. bet. call....	86⅛
2,000	Tol. & W. 1st M. ext....	89	200	P., Ft. W. & Chi. Guarant'd....	89⅛
200	Wells-Fargo Ex.	20⅛	200	do.	89
200	do.	20⅛	204	do.	89
50	Phœnix Bank..	107	100	Del., Lac. & W. R.	105⅛
400	W. U. Tel....	36⅛	100	do... bet. c.b3	106
100	Mar. Pf....	19⅛	100	Ohio & Miss....	26⅛
100	Boston W. P....	16⅛	100	Chic. & Alt. bet. c.	145
100	A. M. U. Ex....	37⅛	100	H. & St. J. R....	107⅛
100	U. S. Ex. Co....	49⅛	500	Col., C. & I. C. R.	21
300	N. Y. C. & H. R.	97⅛	100	Dub. & S. C. R.	108⅛
200	do.	97⅛	50	Chic., B. & Q....	155

NEW NATIONAL BOARD—NOON.

$10,000	Amer. Gold...	120⅛	100	Chic. & N. W...	72⅛
100	Cumberland.....	33⅛	100	Chi. & N. W. Pf..	88⅛
100	do.........b3	33⅛	400	Rock Island....	116⅛
100	Mariposa M...b3	9⅛	500	do.	116
200	Canton Co....	59⅛	500	Erie R.........b3	25⅛
100	Wells-Far. Ex....	20⅛	100	do.	25⅛
200	West. U. Tel....	36⅛	100	do.........s10	25
250	Pac. Mail....	40⅛	100	do.	25⅛
1000	N. Y. C. & H. R. Scrip....	94⅛	100	do.........b3	25⅛
300	Reading.........b3	96⅛	200	do.........s3	24⅞
200	do.	96⅛	100	Grass Valley...s3	20
200	L. S. & M. So. R.	85⅛	1000	do.........c	21
300	Ohio & Miss. R..	26⅛	100	do.........s60	21
			500	do.........s10	21

STREET SALES OF ROCK ISLAND—FEB. 4.

From opening to 12½ P. M.		100	Rock Island.....	116⅛
200 Rock Island...s3	114⅛	200	do.	116⅛
100 do.	114⅛	50	do.	115⅛
100 do.	115	200	do.........b3	116⅛
300 do.	115⅛	400	do.	116⅛
600 do.	115⅛	1000	do.....s1⅞mos	112
1200 do.	115⅛	100	do.	116⅛
100 do.	114⅛	1100	do.	116⅛
50 do.	114⅛	From 3½ to 5 P. M.		
500 do.	115⅛	1200	do.	116⅛
100 do.	115⅛	100	do.	116⅛
400 do.	115⅛	1200	do.	117
5200 do.	116	900	do.	116⅞
800 do.	116⅛	700	do.	117
200 do.	115⅛	200	do.........b3	117
From 12½ to 2½ P. M.		Closed 116⅞, 117.		
200 do.	116			

FRIDAY, Feb. 4—P. M.

The Foreign Exchanges are a shade firmer for Saturday's mail than for the steamer on last Wednesday, although still on the basis of 109 on London and f.5.17½ to the dollar on Paris. At the same time Gold shows increased weakness as compared with yesterday's sales, and the quotation at one time this forenoon touched 120⅛ ₩ cent., leaving off 120½ ₩ cent. at the close of regular 'Change hours. On the Stock Exchange also there was some weakness in prices in the Public Funds of the United States, which are ⅛@¼ ₩ cent. lower, and part of the day the Railway Share list was inclined to yield; but in respect to the latter the feeling was rather better again near the close of dealings, and Chicago and Rock Island Stock ran up to 117 ₩ cent.

Money continues easy at 6 ₩ cent. as the rule on call loan to the Brokers, with exceptions at 5 ₩ cent., and at 6@7 ₩ cent. at Bank on discounts. There is some difference of opinion among financial people in regard to the effect of the amended National Currency Bill, passed through the United States Senate day before yesterday, authorizing $45,000,000 new Currency at the cost of retiring the present outstanding $45,000,000 United States 3 ₩ cent. Certificates. But conceding that the House will ultimately concur in the Bill without material alteration, we deem it quite certain that the whole process will be found so gradual and extending over so long a period of time, that the effect will scarcely be perceptible either way on the Money market. If anything, it would be in the direction of contraction at the Money centres, so far as the withdrawal of the 3 ₩ cents is concerned, and in the opposite direction in the South and West, when these sections are prepared to furnish the Bank Capital for taking out and employing in active business the new circulation. The change in the Bill authorizing free banking on the Gold basis is deemed imperative at present, unless in the Pacific States, but as looking to and encouraging Specie Payments hereafter it cannot be considered objectional.

After the late Boards the following quotations were made as compared with Thursday night:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS, FEB. 4.

	Thursday.	Friday.
United States 10-40s	112⅜	112⅜
United States 5-20s of 1862	115⅜	115⅜
United States 5-20s of 1867	114½	114⅜
American Gold Coin	120⅝	120⅝
Bills on London, 60 days	109	109
New Bonds of Tennessee	48¼	48½
North Carolina Bonds, new	25¼	25½
New-York Central and Hudson	97¼	97¾
N. Y. C. & H. Debt Certificates	94½	94¾
Reading Railroad	96½	96½
Chicago and Rock Island	115	116⅝
Northwestern Common	72½	72¾
Northwestern Preferred	88¾	89⅜
Pacific Mail Company	40½	41⅜
St. Paul Preferred	86¼	87⅜
St. Paul Common	72¼	72⅜
Lake Shore	85½	85½
Erie	25½	25
Ohio and Mississippi	26⅜	26⅜
New-Jersey Central	97½	98¾

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₩ cent. reg., 1881	117¾	5-20 coup., 1867	113⅞
6 ₩ cent. coup., 1881	117¾	5-20 coup., 1868	113⅞
5-20 coup., 1862	115	10-40 registered	108¼
5-20 coup., 1864	114⅛	10-40 coupon	112¼
5-20 coup., 1865	114⅛	6s Currency	111⅛
5-20 coup., n. i., 1865	113⅜		

The following have been the bids for the State Bonds:

Tenn. 6s, ex coup....	55	Rhode Island 6s....	90
Tenn. 6s, new bds...	48⅛	Alabama 8s....	94
Virginia 6s, ex coup...	62⅛	Ohio 6 ₩ ct., 1875....	100
Virginia 6s, new bds.	65⅛	Ohio 6 ₩ ct., 1881....	100
Georgia 6s....	80	Ohio 6 ₩ ct., 1886....	102
Georgia 7s, new bds..	92	Illinois Canal Bds. '70	100
North Carolina 6s...	42⅛	Illinois coup. 6s, '77	100
North Car. new bds..	25⅛	Illinois coup. 6s, '79	100
South Carolina 6s....	80	Illinois War Loan....	100
South Car. new bds..	85	Indiana 5 ₩ cent....	97x
S. C. April & Oct....	87	N. Y. Reg. B'y Loan	108⅛
Missouri 6s....	90⅛	N. Y. Cou. B'y Loan	108⅛
Louisiana 6s....	70	N. Y. Canal Loan, '70	101
Louisiana new bds..	69	N. Y. Canal Loan, '75	105
Louisiana 8s, Lev. B..	69⅛	N. Y. Canal Loan, '77	105
Louisiana 8s, Lev. B..	81⅛	N. Y. Canal Loan, '78	105
Connecticut 6s....	98		

Of the Railway Mortgages Central Pacific Sixes have been unusually active and strong in price—the investment purchases having been extensive at 94⅞@95. Union Pacific Sixes were quoted at 85⅛@85¾.

The bids for the Railway Bonds were as follows:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83....	90	Gal. & Chic. Ext....	97⅛
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87....	88	Gal. & Chic. 2d....	100
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est.	86⅛	Chic. & R. I. 1st....	100
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Subsc'n	86⅛	Chic. R. I. & Pac....	[illegible]
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76....	[illegible]	Morris & Essex 1st..	[illegible]

And for City Bank Stocks as follows:

Manhattan	143	Irving	114
Merchants'	123⅛	Metropolitan	138⅜
Mechanics'	136	Citizens'	135
Union	125	Grocers'	110
America	144	East River	105
City	210	Market	118
Phenix	108	Nassau	106
North River	95	Corn Exchange	125
Tradesmen's	150	Continental	98⅜
Fulton	163	St. Nicholas	120
Greenwich	200	Commonwealth	110⅛
Mechanics' & Traders'	125	Importers' & Traders'	142
National	118⅛	Park	163
State of New-York	104	Manufacs' & Merchts'	100
Commerce	121⅛	Central National	111
Ocean	83	Fourth National	101¾
Mercantile	115	Ninth National	109
American Exchange	113	Tenth National	105½
Bank of the Republic	116⅛	Oriental	160
Bank of N. America	100⅛	Gold Exchange	25
Hanover	104⅛	Bkrs' & Brokrs' Ass.	110

Mr. H. M. DAY, of the Stock Exchange, and Mr. J. W. KIRK, late of Cincinnati, have formed a new Stock firm at No. 66 Exchange-place, under the style of KIRK & DAY.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 4.

General balance yesterday	$83,477,558 85
Gold receipts	374,234 00
Gold payments	1,202,481 79
Gold balance	78,371,780 18
Currency receipts	1,601,920 33
Currency payments	436,165 99
Currency balance	5,340,643 20
General balance	83,893,581 43
Customs	363,000 00

The death of Mr. HENRY A. WILMERDING, of the old auction house of Messrs. WILMERDING, HOGNUT & CO., was announced today. Mr. WILMERDING was a native of this City, and was in his 69th year at the time of his death. He was one of the most widely-known and highly esteemed of the business men of the City.

The *Alta California* of Jan. 27 says:

The demand for Money for Duties has been as follows:

Jan. 20	$12,434 85	Jan. 24	$24,141 60
Jan. 21	18,577 99	Jan. 25	40,023 94
Jan. 22	4,619 85	Jan. 26	16,235 16
Total			$116,033 39
Previously			299,556 15
Total Jan. 1 to 27			$415,589 54
Same period 1869			450,749 55
Decrease			$35,160 01

The shipment of treasure has been less this week, both by rail and steamer, as follows:

To	1869.	1870.
New-York, per railroad	$246,706 38	$120,100 00
New-York, per steamer	517,529 77	......
England	56,650 47	......
France	15,000 00	......
Panama	20,000 00	......
Punta Arenas	......	......
Total	$855,886 62	$120,100 00
Previously by steamer	2,305,610 25	2,224,450 45
Previously by railroad	......	756,578 24
Total since Jan. 1	$3,161,496 87	$3,101,128 69

Of the shipments over the rails $97,600 was coin. This, with the amount drawn into the Custom House, represents the coin drain this week. The remittances of bullion have been a little increased by the diminished supply of grain bills. Throughout the month of January, 1868, furnished $1,200,000; last year but $628,000, and this year $500,000, and the adverse state of the markets in New-York and Liverpool makes buyers cautious. The combined exports of treasure and merchandise are as follows:

	1869.	1870.
Merchandise	$987,384 00	$369,794 00
Previously	843,967 00	640,772 00
Total merchandise	$1,831,351 00	$1,010,566 00
Specie, mercantile account	3,161,496 87	3,101,128 69
Add duties	450,749 55	415,589 54
Total exports	$5,443,597 36	$4,527,284 23

The result is a diminished export figure this year.

The exports to Mexican ports per steamer *Continental* embrace 760 quarter sacks Flour, 2,410 flasks Quicksilver, Provisions, Wine, &c.; value, $120,808.

The ship *Remington*, for Liverpool, carries 28,795 sacks Wheat; value, $49,130.

The following is a summary of the export values from Jan. 20 to 26, inclusive:

To	Vessel.	Value.
Yokohama	Galveston	$14,276
Mazatlan	Montana	1,870
Mexican Ports	Continental	120,808
Auckland (N. Z.)	Washington	5,000
Honolulu	John Hancock	2,319
Honolulu	Idaho	45,163
Liverpool	Fleetford	58,000
Liverpool	Royal Edward	73,228
Liverpool	Remington	49,130
Total		$369,794

The Wheat export has been as follows for January:

	1868.	1869.	1870.
New-York	50,037	44,287	......
Great Britain	396,646	368,671	218,049
Rio	......	6,127	......
Other ports	......	322	572
Total	446,683	419,387	218,621

The comparative prices of grain freight for four years in San Francisco is as follows:

	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.
Wheat	$1 80	$2 70	$1 75	$1 65
Freight	£3 15 0	£2 7 6	£2 12 6	£2 0 0

Or thus:

	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.
Ton Grain	$39 60	$59 40	$39 10	$36 30
Ton Freight	18 28	11 54	12 72	9 68
Ton on board	$57 88	$70 94	$51 82	$45 98
Price in Liverpool	£12 08	£16 00	£11 7	£9 18

The week's imports of foreign dry goods have been to the specie value of $2,936,004; amount marketed, $2,405,424.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

HOWES & MACY, BANKERS,

30 Wall Street, N. Y.

FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

The business of this house is the same as an Incorporated Bank.

Persons keeping accounts may deposit and draw as they please, the same as with the City Banks, and will be allowed interest on their daily balances at 4 per cent.

Collections made on any part of the United States or Canada.

Orders for the purchase or sale of the various issues of Government and other Stocks, Bonds, and Gold, promptly executed for the usual commission.

☞ THE CENTRAL RAILROAD OF IOWA offers its First Mortgage Seven per Cent. Gold Bonds at 95, free of tax. Many parties who have carefully examined the merits of these securities prefer them to any other in the market. They are now selling quite as rapidly as the Company can use the money in finishing the road. Pamphlets and full information may be obtained, and subscriptions will be received, at the Company's offices, No. 32 Pine-street, New-York, at the Bank of North America, No. 44 Wall-street, and at HOWES & MACY's, No. 30 Wall-street. W. B. SHATTUCK, Treasurer.

☞ FROM THE MONEY ARTICLE OF THE New-York *Journal of Commerce*, Jan. 14, 1870:

"It is a matter of astonishment to us that bank officers who pay such large sums for safety vaults, burglar-proof locks, steel-lined chests, and all the other very proper protections against robbery, should not add, at the very trifling expense required, one of HOLMES' Burglar Alarms. With this, well arranged, a gong might be set ringing on the first opening of the door or window of a banking house, making sufficient noise to waken a whole village. It is well worth the attention of those interested, and we write solely for their benefit from our own knowledge, without any solicitation from the owners of that invention."

☞ CHARITON COUNTY (MO.) FIFTEEN YEARS Eight per Cent. Bonds at 80c.; Howard County (Mo.) ten years Eight per Cent. Bonds at 80c.; Pettis County (Mo.) fifteen years Ten per Cent. Bonds at 80 and interest; Indianapolis, Cincinnati and Lafayette Railroad First Mortgage Bonds at 80; Cincinnati and Indiana Railroad Bonds, Seven per Cent., free of Government tax, at 80; other first-class Western Securities for sale cheap.

GUILD COPELAND, No. 33 Pine-st.

☞ COMMERCIAL AGENCY. REMOVAL.

McKILLOP, SPRAGUE & CO. will remove THIS DAY (Saturday) to their new and spacious office, Nos. 109 and 111 Worth-st., one door east of Broadway.

Will be able to resume business as usual on and after MONDAY NOON.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Feb. 4, 1870.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs.	50	Petroleum, Ref., bbls.	1,114
Beeswax, pkgs.	5	Pork, bbls.	2,800
Cotton, bales	2,287	Beef, pkgs.	620
Dried Fruit, pkgs.	255	Cutmeats, pkgs.	10
Eggs, bbls.	235	Grease, pkgs.	307
Flour, bbls.	4,779	Lard, pkgs.	150
Cornmeal, bbls.	140	Lard, kegs.	1,510
Cornmeal, bags.	1,300	Butter, pkgs.	1,039
Wheat, bushels	5,720	Cheese, pkgs.	[illegible]
Corn, bushels	4,724	Tallow, pkgs.	1,309
Oats, bushels	4,720	Dressed Hogs, No.	600
Malt, bushels	4,600	Starch, boxes	[illegible]
Beans, bushels	775	Tobacco, hhds.	281
Blackeyed Peas, bags	214	Tobacco, tcs and cs.	283
Hops, bales	360	Whisky, bbls.	965
Leather, sides	12,408	Wool, bales	122
Peanuts, bags	530		

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-st., have been as follows:

By the steamer *Bellona*, for London—16 pkgs. Furs, 1 case Machinery, 18 pkgs. Roots and Barks, 101 cases Peaches, 6 cases Leather, 1 case Steel, 4 Cases Nails, 3 cases Hair Dye, 46,400 bushels Wheat, 1,443 bales Hops, 1 case Steam Pump, 18 bales Julep, 6 cases Porgie Silk, 23 cases Drugs, 12 hhds. Tobacco, 24 pkgs. Wine, 88 cases Sewing Machines, 40,422 lbs. Manufactured Tobacco.

By the ship *Ada*, for London—1,028 bbls. Flour, 270 bbls. Pork, 394 boxes Clocks, 105 bbls. Oxide Zinc, 23½ tons Japan Wood, 675,755 lbs. Oil Cake, 326,217 lbs. Cotton Seed Cake, 26 boxes Hardware, 12 cases Scales, 2 hhds. blocks.

By the brig *Alf*, for Gibraltar—70,810 gallons Refined Petroleum.

By the brig *Eugenia*, for Oporto—507 bbls. Flour, 9,244 bushels Wheat.

By the bark *John Henry*, for Trieste—50 tons Logwood, 500 boxes Extract Logwood, 250 boxes Coffee, 4,451 bbls. Resin.

ASHES—Have been selling slowly at $7 25@$7 50 for Pots, and $9 25@$9 50 for Pearls, ₩ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—Has been in some request for export, at 38c.@39c. for Yellow, ₩ lb.

BOOTS AND SHOES—The demand has been moderate for seasonable styles at steady rates, including Men's Thick Kip Boots at $2 50@$4 75; Boys', $1 75@$3; Youths', $1 37½@$2 55; Men's Calf Pegged, $3 25@$3 50; Men's Calf Sewed, $4@$6 50; Boys' Calf Pegged, $2@$2 75; Youths', $2@$2 75; Men's Kip Brogans, $1@$1 75; Men's Split Brogans, 95c.@$1 25; Boys' Kip and Split Brogans, 85c.@$1 30; Youths', 65c.@$1 10; Men's Split and Buff Balmorals, $1 50@$2 25; Men's Calf and Buff Balmorals, $1 50@$2 25; Men's Buff and Calf Congress, $1 75@$2 50; Boys' C., Buff and Calf Congress, $1 75@$2 50; Women's Split and Kip $1 25@$2; Youths', 90c.@$1 50; Women's Split and Kip Balmorals, Boots, 95c.@$1 40; Women's Split and Kip Balmorals, $1@$1 50; Women's Buff and Calf Boots, $1 75@$2 50; Ladies' Sewed Goat Balmorals, $2@$3; Misses' Pegged Buff Goat and Kid, $1 25@$1 75; Misses' Sewed, $1 50@$2 20; Children's Sewed, 75c.@$1 25; Children's Pegged, 65c.@$1 05; Ladies' City-made Gaiters, $1 75@$2; Ladies' Eastern-made, $1 05@$2; Misses' Eastern-made, 90c.@$1 75; Children's Eastern-made, 70c.@$1 10; Children's Fancy S. H. and Heel Shoes, 40c.@$1 ₩ pair.

CANDLES—Continue inactive at former rates, including Adamantine, light weight, at 20c.@22c.; Plain Sperm, 43c.@45c.; Patent Sperm, 55c. ₩ lb.

CEMENT—Has been in moderate demand at $2 for Rosendale ₩ bbl.

COAL—Continues in very moderate request at drooping rates, including Liverpool Gas Cannel at $12; Newcastle Gas at $9 50, and Liverpool House Cannel at $15 ₩ ton of 2,240 lbs.; Anthracite at $5@$7 ₩ ton of 2,000 lbs. from yard.

COCOA—Is quiet but firm, including Guayaquil, in bond, at 13c., gold, and Maracaibo, in bond, at 25c.@26c., gold, ₩ lb.

COFFEE—Rio has been active and firm; 2,400 bags by the *A. Bradshaw*, 2,400 bags by the *Jylland* and 500 bags by the *Noithlis*, have changed hands on private terms. Of Santos, 462 bags by the *Brazileira*, have been sold on private terms. In other kinds there have been no important dealings; prices remain as before quoted. Java at 20c.@21c.; Maracaibo, 17c.@19½c.; Laguayra, 16½c.@18½c.; Rio, 9c.@13c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17½c.@19½c.; Jamaica, 15c.@16½c.; Singapore, 18c.@19c.; Costa Rica, 14½c.@18½c.; Manila, 16c.@17c.; Mexican, 15c.@18c.; Savanilla, 16c.@17½c.; San Domingo, in bond, 9½c.@9¾c., gold, ₩ lb.

COTTON—Has been dull and heavy since our last. The advices of continued large receipts at the shipping ports have operated against an active movement as well as against buoyancy in the ruling prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,188 bales, of which 22 bales were to arrive, including 867 bales to spinners, 174 bales to shippers, and 147 bales to speculators. Also, 1,450 bales for forward delivery, including 200 bales basis Low Middling, February, at 24⅞c.@24¼c.; 800 bales do., March, at 24⅛c.@24¼c.; 500 bales do., April, at 25c.@25⅛c.; 100 bales do., June, at 25⅛c.

Closing Prices of Cotton:

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	22⅛	22⅛	23⅛	23⅛
Good Ordinary	23⅛	23⅛	24⅛	24⅛
Low Middling	24⅛	24⅛	25⅛	25⅛
Middling	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	26⅛
Good Middling	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	27

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	17,098
Receipts last week	19,187
Receipts the preceding week	18,244
Receipts since Sept. 1	425,304
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1870	682,800
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1869	638,720
Export clearances since our last	......
Exports since Sept. 1	185,935
Exports for the year ending Jan. 1, 1870	326,067
Exports for the year ending Sept. 1, 1869	328,479
Estimated stock here	65,000

DRUGS, DYES AND DYEWOODS—Have been in rather better request at well-supported rates.

FEATHERS—Live Geese have been in limited demand at from 85c.@95c. ₩ lb.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Have been inactive at previous figures.

FISH—There has been but little movement in any description since our last; the changes in prices having been unimportant. We quote: Dry Cod at $5 75@$7 37½ ₩ cwt.; No. 1 Mackerel, $26 50@$28 75; No. 2 do., $15 75@$18; No. 3 do., $9 75@$14 ₩ bbl.; Pickled Herring, $5@$7 50 ₩ bbl.; Smoked Herring, 37½c.@40c. for Scale, and 27c.@30c. for No. 1 box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The offerings of State and Western Flour, particularly of Western, have been on a more liberal scale, and as the demand has been very moderate prices have favored buyers decidedly. The export inquiry has been restricted. Sales have been reported since our last of 7,850 bbls., including very poor to choice Superfine State and Western, here, at $4 50@$4 80; very inferior to good Extra State at $5 05@$5 35; good to choice Spring Extra State at $5 35, and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop Ohio at $5 10@$5 45 ₩ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$4 50@$4 85
Extra State	5 05@ 6 00
Extra Indiana, Illinois, &c.	5 00@ 7 25
Extra Ohio, round-hoop shipping brands	5 10@ 5 45
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	5 50@ 7 50
Extra City, shipping	5 10@ 6 25
Extra Genesee	6 10@ 7 50
Poor to Fancy Extra Missouri	5 85@ 9 25

Southern Flour has been slow of sale at less buoyant prices; sales have been reported since our last of 580 bbls., in lots, at $5 50@$6 for poor to fair Ordinary, and $6@$10 for Ordinary to very Choice Extra, ₩ bbl. Rye Flour continues quiet and heavy at $4@$4 85 for inferior to choice, ₩ bbl.; sales 250 bbls. Cornmeal rules dull and nominal at about $4 50@$5 for Western, $4 50@$4 65 for Jersey, and $4 90 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl. Buckwheat Flour is inactive and irregular at from $2 25@$2 85 ₩ 100 lbs.

FRUIT—There has been but little inquiry for the leading articles, prices of which have shown no important change. We quote: New crop Layer Raisins at $4 45, currency; old crop Layer Raisins at $3 25@$3 50, currency, ₩ box; Currants at 13¼c. ₩ lb.; Almonds, 24½c.@27c.; Figs, 14c.@28c.; Turkish Prunes, 11c.@12c.; Brazil Nuts, 12c.@12½c.; Leghorn Citron, 37½c.@38c. ₩ lb.

GRAIN—Wheat has been very dull to-day; holders have shown rather more eagerness to realize, and prices have been quoted lower; the demand, however, has been quite limited, particularly from export buyers; sales have been reported since our last of 34,500 bushels, including White Western at $1 42@$1 50; Red and Amber Western at $1 25@$1 29½, chiefly Amber, at $1 29½ delivered; ordinary No. 1 Spring at $1 23; No. 2 Spring at $1 17@$1 20, chiefly choice Milwaukee Club, at $1 20 delivered; White Genesee at $1 50@$1 59; Amber State at $1 27@$1 28; Red Jersey and Pennsylvania at $1 26; and White California, part at $1 50 ₩ bushel. Corn has been more active at steadier prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 47,500 bushels at $1 04@$1 08 for Old Mixed Western in store and delivered; 87c.@92c. for New do.; 90c.@98c. for Yellow; 88c.@$1 05 for White Jersey Western and Southern ₩ bushel. The bulk of the business was in Old Mixed, Ordinary to Prime. Rye has been in limited request at 85c.@90c. for Jersey and Western; 90c.@95c. for State ₩ bushel; Sales 1,700 bushels. Barley has been in quite limited demand at essentially unaltered rates; 6,800 bushels sold, including two-rowed State at from 90c.; four-rowed do., 97c.@98c., and Canada West at $1 15@$1 20 ₩ bushel. Barley is quiet and heavy, at from $1@$1 20 ₩ bushel; sales, 3,100 bushels. Canada Peas have been steady and in moderate demand; 8,000 bushels were sold, in bond, at $1 ₩ bushel. Oats have been less freely offered, and have been quoted firmer, on a moderate inquiry. Sales have been reported since our last of 37,500 bushels, in lots, at 52c.@56c. for poor to good Mixed Western, in store and delivered; 58c.@60c. for White Ohio, in small lots; 59c.@60½c. for State; 50c.@57c. for Jersey, Pennsylvania and Southern, ₩ bushel. The export clearances have been 1,028 bbls. Flour and 45,400 bushels Wheat for London; 507 bbls. Flour and 9,244 bushels Wheat for Oporto.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Have been very firm in price and moderate in request; 400 bales Bagging have been sold at Boston at 10½c.@10¾c., gold, ₩ lb., in bond. We quote Bags at 17¼c.@19½c. each; Bagging at 21c. ₩ yard.

HAY—Bale Hay continues in light demand at 85c.@90c. for shipping, and 95c.@$1 15 for local use, ₩ 100 lbs. Straw rules quiet at 70c.@$1 10 for Short and Long ₩ 100 lbs.

HEMP—There has been more call for Manila, of which 4,000 bales have been sold at Boston at 14¼c., gold, ₩ lb. Jute has also been in more request and buoyant in price; 850 bales have been sold on private terms; also 250 bales Jute Butts, to arrive, and 500 bales do., at Boston, at 4c., currency, ₩ lb. Other kinds have been inactive. We quote: American at $195@$210 for undressed, and $265@$315 for dressed, ₩ ton; Russian, $250, gold, ₩ ton; Jute at 5¼c.@6¼c., gold; Manila, 14¼c., gold; Sisal, 10¼c., gold; Jute Butts, 4c., currency, ₩ lb.

HIDES—Have been in reduced supply, and held with more confidence, but have been without activity. We quote *Dry Hides* thus: Buenos Ayres, 21@23 lbs., 22¼c.@22¾c.; Buenos Ayres, 25@27 lbs., 22½c.@22¾c., gold, selected; Buenos Ayres, Seconds, 20@22 lbs., 20c.@20¼c., as they run; Montevideo, 20@23 lbs., 22c.@22½c.; Corrientes, 21@23 lbs., 21¼c.@22c.; Rio Grande, 20@21 lbs., 22c.@22½c.; Orinoco, 20@22 lbs., 21c.; Central America, 21@23 lbs., 20c.@21c.; Central American, 18@22 lbs., 18½c.@19½c.; San Juan, 21@23 lbs., 18c.@18½c.; Matamoras, 23@25 lbs., 18c.@18½c.; Vera Cruz, 18@19 lbs., gold, selected; Tampico, 20@23 lbs., 18c.@19½c.; Maracaibo, 20@23 lbs., 18c.@19c.; Porto Cabello, 20@23 lbs., 18c.@19c.; Truxillo, 17@19 lbs., 16c.@18½c.; Bogota, 18@21 lbs., 19c.@19½c.; Rio Hache, 17@20 lbs., 16c.@17½c.; Curacoa, 18@21 lbs., 17½c.@18c.; Port-au-Platt, 16@18 lbs., 17¼c.@18c.; Bahia, 17@21 lbs., 16c.@18c., gold, as they run. Texas, 20@24 lbs., 20c.@21c. Southern, 22c.; Western, 18@24 lbs., 20c.@21c., currency, as they run. *Dry-Salted Hides* thus: Maracaibo, 20@22 lbs., 12½c.@13½c.; Maranham, 20@23 lbs., 13c.@14c.; Pernambuco, 20@22 lbs., 13c.@13½c.; Matamoras, 22@23 lbs., 14c.@15c.; Savanilla, 20@23 lbs., 13c.@14c.; Bahia, 23@25 lbs., 12c.@13c.; Chili, 22@30 lbs., 15c.@16c.; Sandwich Islands, 28@32 lbs., 12½c.@13½c., gold, as they run; Southern and Western, 20@25 lbs., 16c.@17c., currency, as they run. *Wet-Salted Hides* thus: Buenos Ayres, 45@50 lbs., 11½c.@12c.; Rio Grande, 40@50 lbs., 12c.@12½c.; California, 45@50 lbs., 11c.@11½c.; Para, 35@40 lbs., 10c.@11c., gold, selected; New-Orleans, 50@60 lbs., 10c.@10½c.; Texas, 50@70 lbs., 10c.@10½c.; City Slaughter, Ox, 60@90 lbs., 10c.@10½c., currency. *Upper Leather Hides*—Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande Kips, 10@13 lbs., 25c., gold, selected; Minas, 15@16 lbs., 19c.@20c., gold, as they run; Sierra Leone, 8@10 lbs., 25c.@25½c., currency, selected; Gambia and Bissau, 8@9 lbs., 23c.@24c., currency, as they run. And 10@13 lbs.... *East India Hides* thus: Calcutta Slaughtered Cow, 9½@12½ lbs., 15c.@16½c.; Calcutta Buffalo, 19@22 lbs., 12c.@13½c.; Manila and Batavia Buffalo, 20@25 lbs., 10c.@11c.; Singapore Buffalo, 25@27 lbs., 11c.; Penang Cow, 10@12 lbs., 14c.@14½c., gold.

HOPS—The demand for all kinds has been limited within our previous range. New-York at 8c.@22c.; Ohio at 15c.@20c.; Michigan at 15c.@20c.; Eastern at 15c.@22c.; Yearlings 8c.@15c.; Wisconsin at 15c.@20c.; Western at 10c.@20c.; Old Olds, 3c.@6c. ₩ lb. Receipts to-day, — bales; exports, 1,443 bales, said to have been from first hands. Mr. EMMET WELLS says of the week's business: "We have still to report a very firm market. The transactions, however, except for export on owner's account, continue very meagre, owing to the indisposition on the part of holders to part with their goods at the insignificant prices offered. Cash sales in a small way, however, have been made at our highest quotations, and we therefore continue them without change, though we believe that the first speculative movement will bring about an advance. Receipts of the week, 1,320 bales; total receipts of the season, 53,860 bales; export clearances last week, 1,465 bales; total exports of the season from the port of New-York, 34,132 bales; exports same time last year, 24,474 bales; the cable reports an advance of 5s. per cwt. in the London market."

LATHS—Have been quiet but steady, including Eastern at $2 50 ₩ thousand.

LEATHER—Sole has been in moderate supply and fair request at steady rates, including Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Heavy, 29c.@31c.; Hemlock Buenos Ayres, Middle, 29½c.@31c.; Hemlock Buenos Ayres, Light, 29c.@30c.; Hemlock, California, Heavy, 28c.@29c.; Hemlock, California, Middle, 29c.@30c.; Hemlock, California, Light, 28½c.@29½c.; Hemlock Orinoco, &c., Heavy, 27c.@28c.; Hemlock Orinoco, &c., Middle, 28c.@29c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Light, 28c.@29c.; Hemlock, Good Damaged, all kinds and weights, 26c.@28c.; Hemlock, Poor Damaged, all kinds and weights, 20c.@23c.; Hemlock, in the Rough, 35c.@39c.; Oak Slaughter, Heavy, 38c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter, Middle, 38c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter, Light, 36c.@40c.; Oak Slaughter, Cropped, Heavy, 37c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter, Cropped, Middle, 38c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter, Cropped, Light, 40c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter, in the Rough, Heavy, 38c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter, in the Rough, Middle, 38c.@41c.; Oak Slaughter, Bellies, 21c.@23c.; Southern Rough, Light, 38c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter, Bellies, 21c.@23c.; Southern Rough, all weights, 28c.@32c. ₩ lb. The receipts since our last have been — sides.

LIME—Rockland has been in moderate demand at $1 50 for Common and $2 for Lump, ₩ bbl.

LUMBER—Has been in request, and quoted steady.

METALS—Copper has been quoted steady, but has been without animation. Iron has been slow of sale at drooping prices; sales, 100 tons Eglinton Scotch Pig on private terms, and 200 tons Gray Brane at $30 ₩ ton. Lead, Spelter and Zinc have been inactive at about former quotations. There has been a very moderate call for Tin, the reported sales of which have been confined to 50 slabs Straits at 31c., gold; 13 tons English at 29¼c.@29½c., gold, ₩ lb.; 1,500 boxes I. C. Coke at $7, gold; and 250 boxes assorted Charcoal on the basis of $8 25, gold, for I. C. ₩ box. We quote: Ingot Copper at 21½c.@21¾c. ₩ lb.; No. 1 American Pig Iron, $33 50@$34 50; No. 2 American Pig Iron, $32 50@$33 50; American Forge, $30@$31 50; Scotch Pig, $31 50@$34 ₩ ton; Pig American Bar Iron, refined, $80@$82 50 ₩ ton; Foreign Spelter, Lead, $6 20@$6 75, in gold, ₩ 100 lbs.; Domestic Spelter, $9 50@$9 12½, in gold, ₩ 100 lbs.; Straits Tin, 30¾c.@31c., $12 ₩ 100 lbs., in currency; Banca Tin, 32c.@32¼c., in gold, ₩ lb.; English, 29¾c.@29½c., in gold, ₩ lb.; I. C. Coke Plates, $6 50@$7 37½; I. C. Charcoal Plates, $8@$8 25; Terne Plates, $5 75@$8, in gold, ₩ box; Zinc, 10c.@10½c. ₩ lb.

MOLASSES—At private trade no movements of importance have been reported. By auction sales were made of 250 bbls. New-Orleans at 71c.@78c.; and 100 hhds. Demerara at 31c.@41c. ₩ gallon. We quote: Old Crop Porto Rico at 40c.@55c.; Cuba at 28c.@45c.; New Crop English Islands at 30c.@50c.; New-Orleans at 60c.@77c. ₩ gallon.

	Old Crop.	New Crop.
Cuba, Centrifugal and Mixed	28c.@30c.	38c.@40c.
Cuba, Clayed	30c.@32c.	......
Cuba, Muscovado, refining grades	......	40c.@42c.
Cuba, Muscovado, grocery grades	38c.@45c.	40c.@50c.
Porto Rico	40c.@55c.	30c.@50c.
English Islands	......	60c.@77c.
New-Orleans	......	......

OILS—A fairly active inquiry has been reported for Linseed, of which some 20,000 gallons have been disposed of, for forward delivery, at 91½c.@92½c.@93½c., said to have been for each of the next three months, ₩ gallon. Job lots have been taken within our range. Other articles have been inactive. We quote: Crude Whale at 70c.@85c. for Southern and Northern; Bleached Whale, 90c.; Crude Sperm at $1 50@$1 55; Unbleached Sperm at $1 70@$1 75; Bleached Sperm at $1 75@$1 80; Lard Oil at $1 35@$1 45; Red Oil at 80c.@98c.; Linseed Oil at 91c.@93c., in casks and barrels; Olive Oil at $1 40@$1 50; Menhaden at 67c.@69c.; Spermaceti at 40c.; Extra Refined Seal at $1 ₩ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Crude has been in moderate demand on the basis of 16½c.@16¾c., in bulk, for early delivery here, with sales reported of 1,650 bbls., chiefly at the lower rate, for next week; 21¼c.@22c., in shipping order here, and 21c., in shipping order at Philadelphia. The receipts of Crude here were — bbls. At Philadelphia 870 bbls. arrived, making the week's receipts there 3,950 bbls. Refined Oil has been quiet at about former quotations. Sales have been reported here of 1,900 bbls. Standard White, for early delivery, at 30½c.@31c. ₩ gallon. Also, at Philadelphia, 2,500 bbls. Standard White, for February and March delivery, all at 30¼c. ₩ gallon. The receipts of Refined Oil here have been 1,114 bbls.; at Philadelphia, 3,500 bbls., making the week's receipts there, 14,180 bbls. The export clearances hence have been unimportant. Standard White, in cases, have been in more demand at 37½c.@39c., with sales reported of 3,500 cases, including 1,000 cases Radiant at 39c.; Prime White, 38½c.@40c. ₩ gallon. Naphtha continues inactive at 11c.@11½c., in bbls., and 17c.@17½c., in cases, ₩ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been more sought after and quoted firmer on lighter offerings. Sales have been reported since our last of 650 bbls., in lots, at $26@$26 37½ for New Mess, chiefly at $26 25; $24 for Western Prime Mess; $26 for Thin Mess; and $29 for Uninspected Clear, ₩ bbl. Also 750 bbls. New Mess, sellers' option, including February, at $26 25, and March $26 25@$26 37½ ₩ bbl. Dressed Hogs have been dull and heavy at 11¼c.@11¾c. for interior to choice Western, and 12½c.@13c. for City, ₩ lb. Cutmeats are moderately active and steady; sales have been confined to 210 pkgs., at 11¼c.@12c. for Sweet-pickled Shoulders, and 14c.@16c. for Sweet-pickled Hams, chiefly at 14¼c.@15¼c. ₩ lb. Bacon has been scarce and inactive here at about former rates; sales equal to 90 boxes, including Cumberland at 13¼c.@14c.; Short Rib at 14¼c.; Long Rib at 15½c.@15¼c.; Long Clear at 15¼c. ₩ lb. For Chicago delivery, 400 boxes have been reported sold at 12½c. for Cumberland, and 13¼c. for Short Rib, ₩ lb. Lard has been quoted steady, but has not been in much request. Sales have been reported since our last, of 400 tierces and bbls., in lots, at from 15¼c.@17¼c., for poor No. 1 to choice Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 15¼c.@15¾c. for City, and 15¼c.@16½c. for fair to prime Steam, ₩ lb.; also 1,000 tcs. prime Steam, for forward delivery, including seller February at 16c.; March at 16¼c.; April, in part at 16¼c. ₩ lb. Beef has been in moderate demand at $9@$14 for Plain Mess, and $12@$17 for Extra Mess, and $14@$26 for inferior grades, ₩ bbl.; sales 200 bbls. Tierce Beef continues inactive, including New Prime Mess at from $25@$27, and India Mess at $17@$30, ₩ tierce; sales 35 tierces. Beef Hams are dull and heavy at from $28@$32 ₩ bbl.; sales 130 bbls. Butter of good to prime quality has met with a ready sale, but most other kinds have been quite dull. We quote: State, inferior to prime, ordinary at 27c.@40c.; Fancy, 40c.@43c., and Western, ordinary to prime, 18c.@35c., ₩ lb.; the receipts of to-day were 1,810 pkgs. Cheese has been very sparingly dealt in at from 6c.@18c., as the extreme, for very Common to Fancy Factory; the receipts of to-day were 1,022 boxes. We quote Butter and Cheese in detail thus:

BUTTER.

Extra quality State Dairy, firkins, ₩ lb.	38@40
Good to fine quality State Dairies, firkins, ₩ lb.	35@37
Fair to good quality State Dairies, firkins, ₩ lb.	32@34
Common quality State Dairies, firkins, ₩ lb.	27@30
Extra State Dairies, half-firkin tubs, ₩ lb.	42@43
Good to fine State Dairies, half-firkin tubs, ₩ lb.	37@40
Good to fine quality State, Welsh tubs, ₩ lb.	34@37
Common to fair quality State, Welsh tubs, ₩ lb.	26@32
Fair to fine quality Pennsylvania, firkins, ₩ lb.	30@35
Good to prime Western Reserve, firkins, ₩ lb.	25@30
Good to prime quality Michigan, firkins, ₩ lb.	25@30
Good to prime Chicago and Northwest, firkins, ₩ lb.	22@28
Fair quality Western, firkins, ₩ lb.	18@20
Good to prime quality State Rolls, ₩ lb.	32@34
Good to prime quality Western Rolls, ₩ lb.	28@32
Common quality State and Western Rolls, ₩ lb.	17@18
Canada Dairy Packed, ₩ lb.	25@30
Canada Common and Store Packed, ₩ lb.	17@20

CHEESE.

Extra quality State Factories, ₩ lb.	17½@18
Fine quality State Factories, ₩ lb.	16½@17
Fair to good quality State Factories, ₩ lb.	15½@16
Common quality State Factories, ₩ lb.	14 @15
Extra quality State Farm Dairies, ₩ lb.	16½@17
Good to fine quality State Farm Dairies, ₩ lb.	15¼@16
Ordinary State Farm Dairies, ₩ lb.	14 @15
Good to extra Pineapple, New-York, ₩ lb.	25 @27
Good to extra Pineapple, Connecticut, ₩ lb.	26 @28
Good to extra English Dairy, New-York, ₩ lb.	20 @25
Good to extra English Dairy, Connecticut, ₩ lb.	16 @18
Fair to good Orange County, Skimmed Factories, ₩ lb.	6 @12

RICE—Has been in less demand, including Carolina at $6 25@$7 12½c., with sales of 800 tierces; Rangoon, $3@$3 25, in gold, in bond, ₩ 100 lbs.

SALT—There has not been much inquiry for any description, and prices have been depressed. We quote: Turk's Island, 39c.@40c.; Cadiz, 35c.@36c., ₩ bushel; Liverpool Ground at $1 45@$1 50; Liverpool Fine at $2 25@$2 50, by the invoice, ₩ sack. Jobbers' store prices have been as follows: Turk's Island, 43c.@45c. ₩ bushel; Ashton's Liverpool Fine, $3 25; Marshall's, Deakin's and Worthington's do., $2 40@$2 45; Higgins' do., $2 60@$2 70; Evans', Dean's, Fauik's, Cheshire, &c., $2 25; Liverpool Ground, $1 60@$1 65 ₩ sack, with the usual discount for cash.

SALTPETRE—Continues very quiet at 10¼c.@10½c. for Crude, and 15¼c.@15½c. for pure Refined, ₩ lb.

SEEDS—Have been rather more sought after, though the actual dealings have not been extensive. We quote Clover at 12¼c.@13¼c. ₩ lb.; Rough Flax, $2 20@$2 30; Timothy, $1 25@$4 75; Canary, $3 50@$4 75, currency; Calcutta and Bombay Linseed at $2 17@$2 22½, gold, ₩ bushel. Sales have been reported of 1,800 bags Calcutta Linseed, at Boston, at $2 20, gold, and 2,000 bags do., to arrive, (January shipment,) at $2 17½, gold, ₩ bushel.

SOAP—Has been in light demand, including Castile at 12½c.@13c.; Colgate's Pale, 9c.; Family, 9¼c., and No. 1 at 7c., ₩ lb.

SPICES—Have been very quiet since our last, including Mace at $1 25@$1 30; No. 1 Nutmegs at 95c.@$1 05; Cassia at 42½c.@43½c.; Cloves at 26c.; Pepper at 25c.@25½c.; Pimento at 18c.@18¼c.; Ginger at 11¼c., gold, ₩ lb.

SUGARS—Have been less active at about former rates. Sales have been reported of 417 hhds. Cuba, Porto Rico and Demerara at from 9¼c.@10¾c., and 150 boxes Havana on private terms, ₩ lb. We quote fair to prime Refining grades of old crop Cuba at 9¾c.@10¼c.; fair to very good Grocery grades at 10¼c.@10¾c.; very good to choice Grocery grades at 10¾c.@11¼c., ₩ lb. Porto Rico Grocery grades ranged from 10¼c.@12c.; No. 12 Box Sugar, 10¼c.@10¾c., ₩ lb. Refined Sugars are in moderate request, but at reduced prices, ranging from 13c.@14¼c. as the extremes, ₩ lb.

TALLOW, &C.—Sales have been reported of 105,000 lbs. Tallow at 9¼c.@10½c., chiefly Prime at 10¼c.; also 42,000 lbs. Stearine at 15c.@16c.; and 35,500 lbs. Grease at 9c.@12c., ₩ lb.

TEAS—Have been quiet at about previous quotations; Green, common to fair Hyson, in job lots, 75c.@90c.; good to fine do., 95c.@$1 10; extra fine to finest do., $1 15@$1 40; common to fair Young Hyson, 70c.@90c.; good to fine do., 85c.@$1 10; extra fine to finest, $1 20@$1 55; common to fair Gunpowder, 78c.@$1; good to fine do., $1 05@$1 20; extra fine to finest do., $1 30@$1 70; common to fair Imperial, 75c.@$1; good to fine do., $1 05@$1 20; extra fine to finest do., $1 20@$1 50; common to fair Twankay, 62c.@65c.; good to fine, 70c.@80c.; common to fair uncolored Japan, 75c.@85c.; good to fine do., 90c.@$1 05; extra fine to finest do., $1 10@$1 30; common to fair Oolong, 65c.@70c.; good to fine do., 75c.@$1; extra fine to finest do., $1 10@$1 50; common to fair Souchong, 75c.@85c.; good to fine do., 90c.@$1 10; extra fine to finest do., $1 25@$1 50, 80c.@$1 05 ₩ lb.

TOBACCO—The inquiry has been rather more active, partly for export, at steady prices; sales have been reported of 387 hhds. Kentucky at 9c.@14c.; 297 cases 1868 Connecticut at 31c.@36c.; 412 cases Ohio at 20c.@35c.; 205 cases Western Seed Leaf, part to arrive from Europe, 10¼c., and 500 bales Havana Fillers at 85c.@$1 05 ₩ lb.

WHALEBONE—Has been in fair demand for export at full rates.

WHISKY—Is in fair demand at rather stronger rates; sales 850 bbls., in lots, at 98c.@99c. ₩ gallon. Receipts, 965 bbls.

FREIGHTS—Business in this line has been very tame since our last, though shippers have had any existing advantage as to rates. For Liverpool there were taken 670 bales Cotton at 3-16d. by sail, and ¼d. by steam, ₩ lb.; 200 boxes Bacon, by steamer, at 25s.; 75 hhds. Tallow, at 17s. 6d. ₩ ton; and 1,200 Oars by sail, at ¼d. For London, 2,000 bbls. Flour, at 1s. 9d. ₩ bbl. 10¼d. ₩ bbl.; 30 tons Oil Cake, at 17s. 6d. ₩ ton. For Glasgow, 1,000 bbls. Flour, by sail, at 2s. ₩ bbl. For Gibraltar and orders, a vessel, with equal to 2,500 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 5s. 6d.@6s. 6d. ₩ bbl. and 28c., gold, ₩ case; and another, with 2,000 bbls. do., at 6s. ₩ bbl.

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Feb. 4, 1870.

At Weehawken Market this morning there was a quick sale of the fresh Cattle on hand at remunerative prices. The grades were medium, and fetched from 13c. to 15c. ₩ lb. All these Cattle were consigned to ULERY & CAREY, and were 118 in number. Gross arrivals at Weehawken Market for the week ending Feb. 4, 1870, 1,432 head of horned Cattle, 7 Cows, 4 Veals, arrived in 80 cars. Milch Cows, ordinary grades, sold at $70 ₩ head.

FORTY-EIGHTH-STREET SHEEP MARKET.

HUME & ELLIOTT sold 195 Michigan Sheep, weight 15,230 lbs., at 6⅛c. ₩ lb.; 37 Canada Sheep, weight 3,380 lbs., at 8⅛c. ₩ lb.; 102 Canada Sheep, weight 9,930 lbs., at 8⅛c. ₩ lb.; 18 Sheep at $4 50 ₩ head; 170 State Sheep, weight 15,245 lbs., at 7⅛c. ₩ lb.; 97 Michigan Sheep, weight 8,470 lbs., at 7⅛c. ₩ lb. REID & MCGRAW sold 84 Sheep, weight 7,740 lbs., at 6⅛c. ₩ lb. T. KIRBY 113 Sheep, weight 8,880 lbs., at 6⅛c. ₩ lb.; and sold 181 Michigan Sheep, weight 15,076 lbs., at 6⅛c. ₩ lb.; 82 Michigan Sheep, weight 6,440 lbs., at 6⅛c. ₩ lb. Trade was short but brisk in this market this forenoon.

FORTIETH-STREET SHEEP MARKET.

No sales this morning; fresh arrivals, 400 Western Sheep, consigned to JUDD & BUCKINGHAM; 204 State Sheep, consigned to ASBURY & LERCH.

FORTIETH-STREET HOG MARKET.

METCALF & GIBBS sold 75 Hogs, weight 12,930 lbs., at 10⅛c. ₩ lb.; 69 Hogs, weight 11,530 lbs., at 10⅛c. ₩ lb.; 78 Hogs, weight 14,700 lbs., at 10⅛c. ₩ lb. Market closed with a downward tendency, owing to large shipments of Western Dressed Hogs known to be on the road.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

Board of Aldermen—Stated Session.

[OFFICIAL.]

THURSDAY, Feb. 3, 1870.

The Board met in their Chamber, number fifteen City Hall, pursuant to adjournment.

Present—Thomas Coman, Esq., President, in the chair, and the following members:

Aldermen Moore, Cuddy, Reilly, Miller, Murray, Welch, Culkin, Guntzer, Woltman, Barker, McKiever, Dimond, Cregier, Croker, Jackson, Cunningham, Long—18.

The minutes of the meeting held January thirty-one were read and approved.

PETITIONS.

By Alderman Long—

Petition of citizens for free halls for the people.

Referred to the Committee on Salaries and Offices.

By Alderman Long—

Petition and Resolution, That the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of the Union Theological Seminary for the sum of ninety dollars and ninety-eight cents, as a donation to be applied to the payment of assessments.

Referred to the Committee on Finance.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Alderman Welch—

That Broome-street, from Bowery to Norfolk-street, be paved with Belgian pavement.

Which was laid over.

By the same—

That Eldridge-street, from Division to Houston-street, be paved with Belgian pavement.

Which was laid over.

That Ludlow-street, from Canal to Stanton-street, be paved with Belgian pavement.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Cregier—

That Forty-third-street, from Eighth-avenue to Hudson River, be paved with Belgian pavement.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Moore—

Petitions of merchants doing business in Walker-street, to have said street repaired, or a new pavement laid.

Referred to the Committee on Street Pavements.

By Alderman Cunningham—

Petition and Resolution, That the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of the Treasurer, Rector, Church Wardens and Vestrymen of Christ Church, southeast corner of Fifth-avenue and Thirty-fifth-street, for — dollars, as a donation to be applied in the payment of assessments.

Referred to the Committee on Finance.

By Alderman —

Petition of Columbus Stigeler to be reimbursed for damage to horse caused by a hole in the pavement corner of One Hundred and Twenty-seventh-street and Third-avenue.

Referred to the Committee on Finance.

By Alderman McKiever—

That White-street, from Broadway to West Broadway, be paved with Stow Foundation pavement.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Hughes—

That Twenty-seventh-street, from Fifth-avenue to North River, be paved with Stow Foundation pavement.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Culkin—

That Twenty-eighth-street, from Sixth-avenue to the North River, be paved with Stow Foundation pavement.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Reilly—

That Twenty-sixth-street, from Sixth-avenue to the North River, be paved with Stow Foundation pavement.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Miller—

That Fortieth-street, from Madison-avenue to the North River, be paved with Stow Foundation pavement.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Cuddy—

That Eleventh-street, from Fourth-avenue to the East River, be paved with Stow Foundation pavement.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Croker—

That Thirteenth-street, from Fifth-avenue to the North River, be paved with Stow Foundation pavement.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Barker—

That Varick-street, from Franklin to Canal-street, be paved with Stow Foundation pavement.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Cunningham—

That Fifteenth-street, from Fourth-avenue to the East River, be paved with Stow Foundation pavement.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Culkin—

That Charles-street, from Hudson to the lower side of West-street, be paved with Belgian pavement.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Culkin—

That West-street, from Charles to Christopher-street, be repaired or repaved.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman —

That Twenty-sixth-street, from Sixth-avenue to the North River, be paved with Stow Foundation pavement.

Which was laid over.

REPORT.

Report of Committee on Finance, in favor of refunding to Herman Koehler certain moneys paid in excess for use of Croton water.

Which was laid over.

MOTIONS.

Alderman Jackson moved that the Committee on Law be discharged from further consideration of ordinance to amend Section twenty-two, Chapter twenty-four, of the Revised Ordinances, by adding thereto the following words:

And after the first day of March, one thousand eight hundred and seventy, each awning or water shed of any kind one-half and less than full width of sidewalk, shall have connected therewith a gutter and leader sufficient for conducting the water from the same to the outer line of the curbstone, under a penalty of five dollars for each day's offence.

Which was carried, and the ordinance adopted.

Alderman Croker moved that the Committee on Printing and Advertising be discharged from further consideration of resolution that the Irish Tribune be appointed a Corporation paper.

Which was carried, and the paper laid over.

COMMUNICATIONS.

The President laid before the Board a communication from the Commissioners of the Central Park, being their eighteenth annual report.

Which was received and ordered to be printed in document form.

The President laid before the Board a communication from the Comptroller, being the estimate of the Mayor and Comptroller of expenditures of the several Boards and Departments of City Government for the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy, together with the draft of an ordinance making the annual appropriations in accordance therewith, and resolution requesting the Legislature to pass the usual enabling act.

Which was laid over, and made the special order of business for Monday next.

PAPERS FROM THE BOARD OF ASSISTANT ALDERMEN.

Resolutions, To build receiving basins and culverts at each of the four corners of Beach and Varick streets; to pave Nineteenth-street, from Sixth to Tenth-avenue, with Belgian pavement; to pave Twentieth-street, from Sixth to Tenth-avenue, with Belgian pavement; to flag sidewalks, four feet wide, on north side of Forty-third-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues.

Which were severally laid over.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Resolutions, To pave with Belgian pavement First-avenue, from Seventy-ninth to Ninety-second-street; Avenue A, from Eighty-fourth to Ninety-second-street; First-avenue, from One Hundred and Tenth to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street; Fifty-sixth-street, from Broadway to Eighth-avenue, and Christopher-street, from Greenwich to West-street; to lay crosswalk from number two hundred and ninety-two Hudson-street to opposite side; also, from southeast to northeast corner of Vandam and Varick streets, and from each of the intersections of Second-avenue and One Hundred and Fifteenth-street; to flag sidewalks four feet wide on both sides of Fifty-sixth-street, from Broadway to Eighth-avenue, to flag sidewalks full width on both sides of Forty-fourth-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues; to place and light three gas lamps on each side of Manhattan-alley; to place and light two gas lamps in front of the entrance to the City Prison in Centre-street; to place and light gas lamps in front of number one thousand two hundred and sixty Broadway; to permit M. Dorris & Company to place ornamental lamps in front of their premises in Nineteenth-street, near Eighth-avenue.

Which were severally adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Alderman John Moore, the President, Aldermen Cuddy, Reilly, Miller, Murray, Welch, Culkin, Guntzer, Woltman, Barker, McKiever, Dimond, Cregier, Croker, Jackson, Cunningham, Long—18.

Resolutions, To set curb and gutter stones and flag sidewalk four feet wide in Seventy-fourth-street, between First-avenue and Avenue A; to regulate, grade, &c., Seventy-second-street, from Second-avenue to East River; to donate six hundred and seventy-five dollars to First Presbyterian Church, Fifth-avenue, between Eleventh and Twelfth streets, to pay assessments, and three thousand five hundred dollars to the school attached to St. Marcus' Church, in Sixth-street, to be applied in the payment of expenses incurred in making alterations and improvements on said school; to lay gas mains and light street lamps in Eightieth-street, from Third to Fourth-avenue; to place a free hydrant on northwest corner of Seventy-fifth street and Avenue A; to extend the time for the completion of the contract for paving Fourth and Fifth streets from Bowery to Mangin-street, one hundred days; to renumber, where necessary, streets lying north of Fifty-ninth-street and east of Fifth-avenue.

Which were severally adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Alderman John Moore, the President, Aldermen Cuddy, Reilly, Miller, Murray, Welch, Culkin, Guntzer, Woltman, Barker, McKiever, Dimond, Cregier, Croker, Jackson, Cunningham, Long—18.

On motion the Board then adjourned until Monday, the seventh instant, at two o'clock P. M.

JOSEPH SHANNON, Clerk.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, FEB. 5, 1870.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
14th-st. and Irving-place.
MATINEE at 1 o'clock—MASANIELLO. (Italian opera.) Leading characters by Messrs. Lefranc, Reyna and Mlle. Sand.
EVENING at 8 o'clock—CONCERT OF THE PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY. Artists: Miss Kellogg, Miss Mehlig, and a grand orchestra.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
6th-av. and 23d-st.
GUY MANNERING. Leading characters by Mrs. Emma Waller, and Messrs. Hamilton, Waller and Anderson.
MATINEE at 1 o'clock—HAMLET.

WALLACK'S THEATRE,
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL. Leading characters by Messrs. J. W. Wallack, Gilbert, Fisher, Miss Henriques and Miss Mestayer.
Matinee at 1½ o'clock—OURS.

FRENCH THEATRE.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
MLLE. MULTON. Leading character by Mme. Moreau.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock—THE GRAND DUCHESSE.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, near Prince-st.
THE DUKE'S MOTTO. Leading characters by Mr. Fechter, Mr. Shewell, Miss Le Clercq and Mrs. M. Jones.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
24th-st., near Broadway.
SURF. Leading characters by Messrs. Geo. Clarke, Davidge, Miss Fanny Davenport and Mrs. Gilbert.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, near Bleecker-st.
THE SERIOUS FAMILY and THE SPITFIRE. Leading characters by Mr. Geo. L. Fox.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
LA GRANDE DUCHESSE DE GEROLSTEIN. Leading character by Mrs. Howard Paul.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
BUCK. BUCK,—HOW MANY HORNS, (Pantomime.)
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE.
Broadway, corner 30th-st.
IXION. Large collection of curiosities on exhibition.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.
EXHIBITION OF EQUESTRIAN AND ATHLETIC FEATS.
MATINEE at 2½ o'clock.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway.
NEGRO MINSTRELSY. Birch, Wambold, Bernard, Backus, &c.

IRVING HALL.
15th-st. and Irving-place.
LECTURE BY BAYARD TAYLOR. Subject: "Life in Europe and America."

HALL OF THE Y. M. C. ASSOCIATION.
23d-st., corner 4th-av.
MATINEE at 3 o'clock—POPULAR CONCERT. Artists: Miss E. A. Hamlin, Messrs. Centemeri, Mollenhauer and others.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH, BROOKLYN.
Orange-st., near Hicks-st.
Afternoon at 4 o'clock—ORGAN CONCERT ON THE GREAT ORGAN.

APOLLO HALL.
28th-st., near Broadway.
EXHIBITION OF A PANORAMA OF IRELAND.

LEEDS ART GALLERY.
No. 817 Broadway.
EXHIBITION OF THE THOMPSON COLLECTION OF PAINTINGS.

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Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 23d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

A dispatch from Rome says the Pope will hereafter decline to hold any controversy respecting the dogma of personal infallibility. The death of another Archbishop, and the serious illness of the Archbishop of Lyons, are announced. The Council now consists of 760 members....The official organ of the Russian Government again declares that peace is anxiously desired....The Viceroy of Egypt is reported to have formed an alliance with Greece....A writer in the London *Times* ascribes the depression in the cotton trade in England to the high price of the raw material and the superiority of the American manufactures....A deputation of learned men in England yesterday waited upon members of the Government and asked the endowment of scientific schools by the State....It is proposed to reduce the rates of dockage at the Birkenhead docks at Liverpool.

CONGRESS.

But little business was transacted in the Senate yesterday. A bill was passed authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to withhold moneys due to States in default of the payment of interest on bonds held in trust by the Government. A long discussion was had in reference to the abolition of the franking privilege on a motion to take the House bill from the table. The motion was lost by a vote of 22 to 34. A number of bills and resolutions of an unimportant character were reported from Committees, and several local bills were passed. Pending the consideration of bill to relieve the political disabilities (under the Fourteenth Amendment) of a number of persons in various States, the Senate adjourned until Monday.

In the House a resolution was adopted after some debate authorizing the Committee on Military Affairs to investigate the reported sale of appointments to the Naval and Military Academies by members of Congress. A number of private bills were passed, and a bill was introduced to provide a mode of paying pensions. The bill to relieve FRANCIS E. SHALER, member elect from North Carolina, from taking the test oath, was tabled by a vote of 89 to 78. In Committee of the Whole the bill for the relief of the poor of the District of Columbia was considered, and subsequently passed after the adoption of the amendment of Mr. LOGAN instructing the Secretary of War to issue rations to the poor. Some further routine business was transacted, and at 3 o'clock P. M. the House adjourned until to-day, when the session will be devoted to general debate only.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate yesterday, the bill to regulate proceedings against corporations by injunctions or otherwise, was reported. Bills were introduced to alter the map of New-York City; to aid the Boys and Girls' Lodging House of the Children's Aid Society of New-York. After receiving the report of the Managers of the State Lunatic Asylum, the Senate adjourned to Monday evening.

The House concurred in the Senate resolution to elect a Regent of the University and Police Commission on the 10th inst. The annual Appropriation bill was reported and made the special order for Tuesday next. A bill was reported to authorize the construction of a public market in the Thirteenth Ward, New-York. A resolution requiring savings banks to report, within twenty days, the amount of unclaimed deposits in their hands, whether such deposits have been transferred to any other fund, and whether the banks have complied with the law by advertising such deposits, was adopted. The bill providing for an additional Police Court in New-York came up for a third reading, and was lost by a vote of 35 to 60. A motion to reconsider was made, and the bill laid on the table. Bills were introduced to charter the New-York Real Estate Exchange, and to regulate the fares on the New-York and New-Haven Railroad. After ordering sessions to be held on Tuesday and Thursday evenings next, the House adjourned to Monday evening.

GENERAL.

Two colored men, JONES and CARPENTER, were executed yesterday in Newcastle, Del., for the crime of rape.

The British Colonial Secretary, according to a Toronto dispatch, holds that the Hudson Bay Company is responsible for the government of the Red River territory, and must not expect compensation for the losses it has suffered, having failed to properly assert its authority. The expedition of Imperial troops and Canadian volunteers will reach the Red River about July 1, it is expected.

On the opening of the Newfoundland Legislature, on Thursday, a vote of want of confidence in the Ministry was carried by the Anti-Confederationists by 21 to 8.

The third game of billiards, for $3,000, between DEERY and DION, in San Francisco, was played on Thursday night, and was won by DEERY, the score being: DEERY, 1,502; DION, 1,044.

The merchants and shipmasters of San Francisco have determined to test the constitutionality of the harbor dues charged at that port.

The Hudson River is filled with ice a distance of ninety miles above Poughkeepsie. The steamer *Connecticut*, from New-York for Troy, on Thursday night, could go no further than Hudson, where she unloaded her freight and passengers.

Disturbances between whites and blacks in Brookville, Miss., on the 29th ult., threatened to prove serious, but quiet was restored on the arrest of seventy-five negroes, who had taken a white youth from the Constable who had him in custody for wounding a negro.

A gold fever has broken out in Clark County, Ill., a returning Californian, it is said, having found gold in the earth on "Big Creek."

The Coroner's jury has censured the Boston and Albany Railroad Company for having an insufficient number of brakemen on the train by which the recent fatal accident was caused; and JOHN LATY, the brakeman on the rear of the detached train, for being absent from his post.

The election contests in Ohio have terminated by the admission of Mr. BLAKESLEE to the seat claimed by him in the House.

The Philadelphia Metropolitan Police bill passed the Pennsylvania Lower House, yesterday.

The thermometer reached 24½° below zero yesterday morning, at Bangor, Me., and 12° below at Lewiston.

The Secretary of State yesterday received from Minister BURLINGAME the official copy of the recently ratified treaty with China.

LOCAL

District-Attorney GARVIN made a motion in the Court of General Sessions yesterday to have the McFarland murder case transferred to the Court of Oyer and Terminer for trial. Mr. JOHN GRAHAM, counsel for the prisoner, opposed the motion on several grounds. Decision was reserved by Judge BEDFORD.

The members of the New-York Academy of Medicine have been discussing the new disease known as "Relapsing Fever." They advise that each case as it appears be quarantined immediately.

The coinage in the branch mint at San Francisco during the month of January amounted to $1,620,000.

A dispatch was received by Mr. C. J. BRYDGES in Toronto, Canada, on Wednesday night, from Jacksonville, Fla., announcing the death of Lieutenant-General WINDHAM, commander of the British forces in Canada, who recently went South for his health.

The Louisiana Senate yesterday passed a bill to give the precedence to the laws of the present General Assembly over all previous laws where they come in conflict.

The Navy in Congress—Nobody to Blame.

From the recent sharp discussions in Congress it is clear that members, before voting new naval appropriations, wish to feel quite sure that the present Bureau has renounced its predecessor and all its works. Such was the prodigious loss in construction during the eight years from 1861 to 1869, measured indeed, by many millions, that this precaution is perfectly justifiable. The late ingenious letter of ex-Secretary WELLES ought to show that there is not much sympathy between the two; and yet we feel that the new bureau owes it to itself to show more fully *why* the new appropriations asked for are so large. There never yet has been a careful official review of the wasteful, and worse than wasteful, naval experiments of the two preceding Administrations. Mr. ROBESON'S excellent report did, indeed, throw some light on the subject; but, probably out of official courtesy, the matter was there treated gingerly, and no actual exhibit of facts and figures was given, with the stern, direct comment added. "Thou art the man!"

The Committee on Appropriations lately reported a bill for supplying deficiencies in the navy by the sum of $3,000,000, all of which was devoted to the two Bureaus of "Steam Engineering" and "Construction and Repair." These were each cut down by one-half in the House—namely, to $1,500,000 in all—and the bill, so reduced, was passed. Why were these items cut down? If we may believe the report of the discussion, it was because members did not consider that the larger sum would be properly expended. Perhaps they recall the enormous sums wasted on naval nondescripts during the last ten years, and ask what there is to show for them. They turn to Secretary WELLES' annual reports for eight years, and find that everything is right, and that our navy, especially the new wooden screw fleet, is the best in the world. They turn to Secretary ROBESON'S report, and find that the navy in March, 1869, was almost a wreck, certainly not worthy of a second-class Power, and our foreign squadrons such as, if attacked on their cruising stations by the superior war ships of other commercial Powers, would be driven to seek the shelter of the monitors that guard our shores. But, for all that, so far as can be seen from any official report yet made public, with all these millions spent, with a navy neglected, and, finally, left in great part ruined and wrecked, there is "nobody to blame."

Congressmen want the mystery probed, and the hole into which old appropriations sank examined and explored. We have paid enough for two good navies—why are we without even one? Erroneous principles must be explained and formally renounced. At the end of the last Congress a great outcry was made on account of alleged malconstruction in the navy, and a Board of Survey of civilian experts was proposed to guide future construction, and, more especially, the planning of steam machinery. What has become of the project for that Board? We believe a clear and frank statement of just how many vessels had been spoiled, from 1860 to 1870, for the want of engineering skill, and what precautions had been taken to have no more engineering failures in the future, would enlighten Congress.

That body, again, has made sundry objections to the appropriations for repair, and cut them down. Some of these objections were not a little shrewd and sound at core, if extravagant in expression—as, for example, that of Mr WASHBURN, who "expressed his belief that most of the vessels proposed to be repaired were utterly worthless as war vessels," and that of Mr. LOGAN, who thereupon added, "that is exactly what they are—old tubs." The fundamental objection seems to be this, that the members do not comprehend exactly what the proposed repair work is, and whether it will be of any use, even if it be furnished. They evidently regard it as something like repairing forts, planned on the idea of twenty years ago, and now superseded. They do not see why it is that ships on which so much has been expended, should be forever tinkered. As a matter of fact, we believe that a considerable part of the money recently expended has been in order to give to ships made to cruise only under steam suitable sailing powers. Regarding some of these, it seems probable that reconstruction of their motive power will pay by reason of the coal saved; regarding others, we fear that their bulky machinery is mainly fit for the scrap heap.

The "Bureau of Construction and Repair," which asked for appropriations, is really composed of two branches, by its title, and perhaps the union is confusing to some Congressmen. For it has long been evident that naval construction is not the proper duty of Government, since it can be done much more cheaply, promptly and skillfully in private yards and shops. These latter are in constant competition with each other, and secure the best talent and skilled labor. Their planning is rarely or never the abortive stuff to which Government planning has long accustomed us. Mindful of this fact, it is possible that sometimes Congressmen take an unjust prejudice against the Bureau in question from its very name. We say "unjust," because, on the contrary, repairing *is* the proper duty of Government, and it can be done more deliberately, economically and effectively by the appliances at their command than by private means. All that is needed is the assurance that the repairing facilities shall not be misused for carrying out any special engineering vagaries, but shall be guided by the ordinary approved principles in this line of work. That quite enough repairing is needed to use up the sum appropriated is evident. That Secretary ROBESON is vigorously getting the navy into better condition is obvious. But we believe Congress would have been more liberal had it known precisely how ruinous had been our former failures in construction, and had it seen the clear evidence that similar failures had been made impossible in the future.

The Education Question in England.

There is no point on which the people of Great Britain are to-day more unanimous than this,—that a pressing necessity exists for the establishment of a comprehensive scheme of national education. The simple fact that at this moment nearly one-half of the juvenile population of England and Wales is growing up unable to read or write, is an argument which overrides a great many minor differences of opinion, and pleads most eloquently for immediate action. The denominational schools have been tried and found wanting, and their future existence must depend on their ability to compare in usefulness with the unsectarian schools which will shortly be instituted alongside of them. That a supplementary organization is needed, every one admits. As to what its details shall be, there is considerable diversity of opinion.

Like all great political movements in England, the education question finds its programme in the platform of rival leagues. The great Birmingham organization which was formed a few months ago, now numbers, as noted by our correspondent, 1,500 subscribers, having funds amounting to $250,000, and when completed will have about 140 different branches. Its aim may be briefly described as the attainment of elementary instruction for every child in England and Wales, by means of free unsectarian schools, supported partly by national, partly by local rates, so that no obstacle may exist against enforcing compulsory attendance where necessary. This scheme does not propose to interfere with existing denominational schools, but to enable them to meet the formidable competition of the national schools, it proposes to pay for a certain number of children to be gratuitously educated, should the imparting of religious instruction be left to the decision of their parents. It likewise offers an inducement for these denominational schools to become almost entirely assimilated to the national schools, by paying two-thirds of their entire expenses, on condition that they give free instruction and leave religious tuition to be communicated either before or after school hours, attendance on which is to be perfectly optional. In the strictly unsectarian schools which it is proposed to establish in all districts where the required accommodation does not exist, the School Board will be empowered to permit religious instruction out of school hours, as also to sanction the reading of the Bible without note or comment, immediately before or after the school business, provided that no child shall be present if the parents or guardians disapprove. The majority of the various denominations of English dissenters unite with a large proportion of the secularists in supporting this scheme.

The rival project of the Manchester League is chiefly distinguished from the above by the greater consideration it bestows upon the denominational schools. It proposes to make the adoption of the "conscience clause" the only requisite for entitling them to participate in the national rates, leaving religious instruction as an integral part of the ordinary course, to be taken advantage of or not, as the parents may choose to decide.

The Education bill which will pass into law will be a measure emanating from the Government and supported by the entire weight of its influence. That it will endeavor to hold the scales even between contending parties may be judged from a statement in the late speech of Mr. FORSTER, who is the highest authority in the English Cabinet on this subject: "I am certain that public opinion will not allow dogmatic differences to be an obstruction to a national system of education; I am quite sure that it will not allow the State itself to interfere, or empower others to interfere with the religious education of any individual; and I am also sure that the public opinion will not allow the State to prevent the teaching any more than the preaching of religion."

Justice in New-York.

The very interesting article which we published in our news columns yesterday in reference to the frequent escape of criminals of the very worst class, can only have the effect of still further proving to the public how insecure society is under our present system. The facts were related in a form which ought to stamp them in the memory of every reader. One man who stabbed another over a game at cards was allowed to get off with two years' imprisonment. Another ruffian, who shot a companion, was released on bail by Coroner KEENAN. Several others who had taken the lives of their fellow-creatures were either openly released, or permitted surreptitiously to escape. Seven murderers are kept "waiting for their trial,"—the longer the trial is postponed the better being their chance of ultimately avoiding the penalties of the law. REAL'S case is an example of the manner in which a convicted assassin may set at naught the sentence passed upon him. There was not the slightest extenuating circumstance in connection with REAL'S crime. He threatened to murder a man, and he did it. His victim knew of his intention, and tried to defeat it. REAL made several ineffectual attempts to kill SMEDICK, and for some of those attempts was arrested and put in confinement. But he had been a Deputy Sheriff, and his political influence saved him. He was released on bail, and lay in wait for poor SMEDICK until he could shoot him without being seen. His guilt was brought home to him, and although his trial was postponed for nine months, he was at last brought up and sentenced to death. Unusual precautions were adopted to prevent his rescue by a formidable band of ruffians who besieged the Court room. These confederates might have saved themselves their trouble. REAL is still able to laugh at the law. Sometimes, it is said, he is allowed to go at large. Whether that be so or not, he does not feel the slightest apprehension of any greater penalty overtaking him than that of spending a few months more in prison. The other Deputy Sheriff, THOMAS JACKSON, has not yet been put to the inconvenience of a trial.

We have been assured that "a corrupt judiciary" is not solely responsible for abuses of justice of which these cases are a type. Some Judges are honest men, and detest the degradation of their office which they sometimes see around them as much as we can do. In reply to these representations, we can only say that the upright Judges ought to assist the public in getting rid of a system which renders criminals and swindlers practically masters of the Bench. Such men ought to make common cause against their unprincipled colleagues. We are quite aware that there are some incorruptible Judges and Magistrates even in this City; we have constantly taken the opportunity to commend their decisions. But their existence does not prevent the defeat of law by the criminal classes. A man who has powerful friends interested in his behalf is taken before a Judge who is likely to prove compliant. Even the Coroners have the power, or assume it, to liberate a man caught in the very act of committing a murder. They release him on bail, in utter disregard of legal authority, and of course the criminal is not heard of again.

We have no doubt that the state of the law in regard to appeals has had much to do with the utter failure of justice in the City, alike in civil and criminal suits. It is possible to keep a case undecided for years together. Plaintiff or defendant may be subjected to great annoyance and expense through the dishonesty of the Judge, or merely through an adroit use of the machinery which the law has placed ready to the hands of all who choose to use it. In short, the system of administering justice is either bad or corrupt, and sometimes both, from beginning to end. It does not alter that fact to say that some Judges or Magistrates do not deserve the obloquy which the public casts upon them indiscriminately. In such a matter as this no outside observer can accurately measure out praise or blame between individuals. The upright Judge is generally held in honor, and he would receive still greater honor if he would seek to further the efforts that are occasionally made to rid the community of a vast and perilous scandal.

We want reform of the Bench, reform of the Bar—reform in every department connected with the dispensation of justice. At present we have more hope in the direction of the Bar than in any other. Some leading members have tried to induce their professional brethren to join in the good work. Of course a few men could not purify the Bar. So far we quite concur in the suggestions which have been made to us from various sources. If the greater portion of the profession stand aloof from the undertaking started this week, it must fail. Why should they stand aloof? The Committee, it is not too much to assume, would be willing to receive them as fellow-laborers. A "mass meeting" would have been simply impracticable—and for the rest, no enterprise of this kind would ever be begun unless a handful of men consented to take the lead. A spontaneous movement on the part of a very large number is rarely made. Let the Bar be true to itself and to the public and it would do more than almost any other power to remove that stigma from our law Courts which the money changers brought upon the Temple of old.

Accounts with the Government—Who is Responsible for Forgeries?

Judge BLATCHFORD'S decision in the suit against Mr. VAN DYKE, the late Assistant Treasurer of the United States in this City which we publish this morning, is important to all who have public moneys to pay out. The plaintiff in the case was an Assistant Quartermaster in the army, to whom public money had been intrusted for the purpose of paying claims against the Government. The law directs every such officer to deposit the money in the Treasury of the United States or with some one of the Assistant Treasurers, and to check against such deposit. The plaintiff accordingly deposited the money intrusted to him with Mr. VAN DYKE, and drew against it in the manner prescribed. Part of the money was, however, paid out by Mr. VAN DYKE on forged checks. The plaintiff, on settling his account, made the forged checks good by paying the amount of them into the United States Treasury, and then sued Mr. VAN DYKE for the money. Judge BLATCHFORD holds that the suit cannot be sustained, because the money did not belong to the plaintiff, but was the property of the United States, and if Mr. VAN DYKE had done anything wrong in paying the forged checks, it was to the United States that he was responsible and not to the plaintiff, and that the plaintiff's responsibility for the money intrusted to him was discharged when he deposited it, as required by law, in the Sub-Treasury.

This decision may bear hard upon the plaintiff in the case, for he may find it difficult to get the money back which he has paid into the Treasury. But for that he has himself to blame. He should not have replaced it, but should have relied for his protection upon the fact that he had deposited it as required by law. But however hard it may bear upon him, it is clearly for the interest of all officers in the like situation that the law should be as the Court has decided it, and that in settling the accounts of Quartermasters and other disbursing officers, the deposit of the money by them in legal form should be held to discharge them of responsibility for its custody. We have known cases where Treasury officials undertook to carry out their own views of the law, even after the Courts had decided that those views were erroneous; but it is to be presumed that the law, as laid down in this case, will be followed by the accounting officers. There ought not to be any hesitation, unless there are facts which do not appear, in repaying to the plaintiff in this case the money which he has paid a second time. But red tape is proverbially difficult to get over, and the Government is proverbially hard to deal with, and we should advise the plaintiff not to be too sanguine of a favorable result.

Privilege finds convenient shelter in the Senate. The House rightly deemed the inevitable abuses of franking of greater account than its possible advantages, and decreed its abolition. But grave Senators set out on a hunt for excuses for continuing it, and continue it they will, probably, in one shape or another. And the perpetuation of the franking privilege implies the perpetuation of the monstrous follies and extravagances to which it has given rise.

The bill lately introduced into the Assembly for registering railroad and other corporate bonds is of public importance, and we hope Mr. KILHAM will secure its passage. But we think he must materially amend it, or the great corporations will combine and defeat it. Indeed, they would be neglectful of their rights and safety if they did not oppose the provisions requiring new bonds to be issued in the place of bonds lost, unless there shall be some adequate security given that the finder of the lost bond shall not make a claim. The registered holder, or his confederate, may find the lost bond. The registry may not be so filled out as to prevent any *bona fide* purchaser from the finder maintaining suit upon the lost bond. Mr. KILHAM had better drop the second section of his bill altogether, and demand a registry only, when nearly all danger from theft and loss will be removed, and he will be likely to succeed. He should not peril the whole by asking too much, and what is intrinsically unjust.

Missouri is preparing to cast off the fetters which the excitements, perhaps the exigencies of war fastened upon a large class of its citizens. One of the Committees of the State Senate has reported amendments to the local Constitution repealing all disfranchising provisions; and a Republican caucus is reported to have pronounced in favor of the enfranchisement of all now deprived of suffrage, white or black. These are timely and proper steps. Oaths and disabilities connected with the war, or proceeding from it, are now out of place everywhere. Missouri will be nearer absolute pacification when it sweeps them aside.

The glories of the Canadian Dominion have no attraction for the population of Newfoundland. The Lieutenant-Governor of the Island, deriving his cue as well as his authority from Imperial power, the other day urged upon the local Legislature the adoption of measures leading to confederation. But the legislators were obdurate and defiant. By a decisive vote they declared their want of confidence in the advisers of His Excellency, and requested him to call to his councils opponents of the confederation policy. Now let Congress hearken to the prayer of the islanders and admit their fish duty free.

The suggestions made in some quarters that the Bar Association is intended to be a "close corporation" for the benefit of certain members of the Bar, we have reason to believe are totally without foundation. It is neither exclusive nor selfish in spirit or aim, and will be open on equal and just conditions for all members of the Bar. If any one shall fail of admission, we understand it will be for reasons which the rejected applicants will be more anxious than any member of the Association to conquer. The movement was inaugurated on the basis of those who had signed the call, because it took too much time and trouble to procure the signature of more. But it is to be hoped, and is expected, that every member of the Bar who feels an interest in the good repute of the profession, and is willing to make some sacrifice for the public good, will be able to become a member of the Association. If he shall not, it will not be the fault of the Association that makes his admission impossible.

Prince ARTHUR bids farewell to New-York to-day, and if he is not utterly worn out he may thank his youth and a good constitution for it. We do not see that anybody could have got much more out of his time, unless some arrangement had been made for enabling him to do without food and sleep altogether. The Prince has enjoyed himself very much, and has happily escaped all official "demonstrations." He has been entirely in the hands of private persons, and they have treated him with that hospitality for which New-York is famous all the world over. He has eaten some good dinners, and had his full share of dancing—winning golden opinions from the fair sex for his performances in the latter field of human exertion. At one ball he voluntarily stopped till past three in the morning, and was evidently as much pleased with his partners as they were with him. His conversation is said to be vivacious and intelligent, he has an *aplomb* far beyond his years, and he is as modest as a lad during his first term at school. Such is the general testimony, and the Prince has fairly won it. Modest and intelligent Princes are not so common as to fail to be appreciated when they do make their appearance.

We have received several liberal subscriptions for the relief of the wife and six young children of the poor man TOWNSEND, who was so cruelly murdered last Saturday night. A lady who sends $50, accompanies the gift with a very kind letter, and supplies in her own case an example of a truth which we have often had occasion to prove—that there are always numbers of truly benevolent persons ready to assist any case of real distress. Surely the condition of this bereaved family is sufficiently deplorable to move the hardest heart. They have been deprived of all means of support in the most shocking manner, and must now be thrown upon the world quite helpless if they do not meet with some assistance from the public. We again solicit for them the help of those who are desirous of giving something, no matter how little, in a work of true charity. The money shall be put to a good purpose, and an account of it rendered to the subscribers.

Judged by the statistics of the savings banks, the progress of the industrial and agricultural classes of California must be very satisfactory. In San Francisco there has been incorporated in the course of thirteen years eleven of these institutions. From the returns of eight of them collected by the *Bulletin*, we find an aggregate of depositors numbering 34,823, of deposits $26,634,523, on which a total dividend ranging from nine and three-quarters to thirteen per cent. has been paid during the half year of $1,321,698. These figures show a steady increase of deposits extending over four years amounting to $19,629,461. In the interior the rate of progress has been no less rapid. Three years ago there was no savings bank in the State out of San Francisco. Now there are eight in active and successful operation, in which the number of depositors has increased in two years from 500 to 5,200, and the sum of deposits from $300,000 to $2,259,000, showing a present average of $430 to each depositor.

The cable furnishes a reference to an article in the London *Times* on a subject of vital importance to British industry—the depression of the cotton trade. The relative superiority of American manufactures is admitted, and the lack of intelligence in the British artisan is alluded to as one of the causes. The fact has long been apparent that England is losing ground in the industrial competition of the world, and her new-found ardor on the subject of primary education will scarcely enable her to make up for it, during this generation at least. The artisans of the Continent of Europe and those of our own country are capable of receiving that technical instruction whose results are visible in the improved character of their work, because they have had the rudimentary training on which alone it can be based.

When THACKERAY employed his caustic ingenuity in inventing genteel professions for needy gentlemen, he failed to hit upon a somewhat remarkable line of business which appears to be monopolized by an enterprising Philadelphian. This is nothing less than the obtaining for gentlemen desirous of the honor, and willing to pay a trifling sum to the promoter, the various University degrees, without the necessity of the usual tedious preliminaries. The "Agency" seems specially designed for the benefit of medical men, and more than one ignorant pretender is known to have embarked on a career disastrous to humanity, armed with one of these fraudulently obtained diplomas. It is satisfactory to be informed that one of the self-constituted M. D.'s is at present in custody, and that the inquiry into his case will probably reveal the *modus operandi* of the obliging dispenser of degrees.

The Turanians have been lately showing their willingness to join the march of the Aryan family. A recent *Levant Herald* speaks of a Ramazan course of lectures at the Darul Funoon, or University of Constantinople, at which AZIZ EFFENDI, medical professor, lectured on chemistry and climate; WAHED EFFENDI, on the relation of cemeteries to public health; SELIM EFFENDI, on the planets, and MOUNIF EFFENDI, President of the Council of Public Instruction, on the industrial progress of the Turks. MOUNIF conducts a magazine, in which lately appeared a very creditable paper on the use of paper money among the Moslem nations—an article which probably could interest some of our own Aryans. The Turks, like all Orientals, are fond of literature, and their rulers seem now disposed to get them out of their long lethargy in order to compete, as far as they may, with the intellectual movement of the Giaours.

When a man is pulled out of a "railway disaster" with a number of bruises or the loss of a limb, one would wish that he had gone through the worst. But very often the worst is to come, damaging him still more than the original catastrophe. We see in a report of Mr. MANGHAM'S case against the Brooklyn City Railroad, that, having lost a leg by being run over, he has been wrestling for compensation since 1858. Without entering into the merits of this case, we think that, as a general thing, the injured should not be obliged to engage lawyers at all; but that a system of arbitration should be recognized, under which the friends of the sufferer, and of the company, may meet and arrange matters equitably. At present, both parties will give each other no quarter. The lawyers turn the business into a fight and a lottery, while common sense would settle it in a much easier and more satisfactory manner.

There are some persons who find it very hard to learn anything from the lessons which may be read every morning in the daily papers. Men carrying wallets full of money are found to go about the streets and into crowded vehicles with minds as easy and indifferent as if they were walking on a prairie without a cent in their pockets. In our last we gave an account of a Mr CLARK who was jostled while standing on the rear of a street car and soon after found he had lost notes to the amount of $5,700. Bearers of such sums should have all their senses a little more on the alert, in the midst of the motley population of a great city.

AMUSEMENTS.

Musical.

"MASANIELLO" AT THE ACADEMY.

Whether it ranks high as a musical composition or not, there is something very inspiring about AUBER'S "Masaniello." In lyrical matters, it sometimes happens that admirable music falls short of its proper effect because it is ill adapted to the story and language it essays to illustrate. It also occasionally happens, that while the music may be of no more than average merit, it is so nicely fitted to the libretto that the opera commands a lasting success. So it has been with "Masaniello." The music is suited to the words, and the words to the music; and hence arises a harmoniousness of effect, and a capacity, with good artists, for stirring up enthusiasm, which distinguished the opera on its first production, and which, to this day, are never lacking. The story itself contains two well-defined sources of popularity. The aspiration for political liberty and the defence of female honor are strong elements for awakening sympathy and constructing dramatic situations. A sudden rise, too, to grandeur and power always pleases the masses, however ready they may afterward be to topple over the hero of it. That a poor fisherman should, as it were, in a day, become the ruler of a State, delights the crowd—fishermen and others—by indicating the possibility of such exaltation for each of themselves. That the scaly vagabond who has donned the purple should meet destruction at last from his own kind, is of course a foregone conclusion. His overthrow is enjoyed by the rabble almost as much as his giddy ascent. One no better than they may be King, but they will not permanently be ruled over by such an one. Both consummations are therefore relished. There are other things in "Masaniello" that are almost as satisfactory. Among these are a certain flavor of the open air, of sunny Italian skies, of the stretching, blue Mediterranean, and an impression of jocund, elastic life that are all very captivating. The melodies, likewise, are charmingly characteristic. We expect of simple fishermen only simple songs, and these we get, and they are of capital quality. The passion for freedom is sketched in more heroic numbers, and the feeling for the sacredness of the fireside is tenderly and gracefully outlined. On the whole, "Masaniello" is one of the best of the lighter operas, and has always pleased and will go on pleasing much better than many works of more lofty pretensions.

The representation of "Masaniello," last night, at the Academy, offered many features that challenged admiration, and some that justify censure. Of the former the singing of Signor LEFRANC, although uneven, was often exceedingly fine. We think of this artist as a tenor of force, so to speak, rather than a tenor of graciousness, and the finer passages of his *rôle*, while given by him on this occasion with exquisite appreciation, were less effective than the thrilling bursts of melody with which he has delighted his audience in *Arnoldo* and *Manrico*. Still there were moments last night when Signor LEFRANC showed all his power, and when none who look for great things to warrant his great reputation could have been disappointed. Neither the representatives of *Elvira* nor *Alfonso*, we are sorry to say, are adequate to the parts thus assumed. Mlle. SAND was a tolerable *Fenella*, and Signor REYNA a fair *Pietro*. The appointments of the opera were rather meagre, compared with its exigent demands, although little fault could be found with either chorus or orchestra. There should be something like splendor in the coronation scene, and the noble simplicity that did duty in its place was rather ludicrous than imposing. The overture was well played, and, on the whole, the performance was an enjoyable one. "Masaniello" will be repeated to-day for the *matinée*, and will doubtless draw together a large and fashionable throng.

PHILHARMONIC REHEARSAL.

The last rehearsal, previous to the third concert of the Philharmonic Society, was attended by an audience that not only filled every seat, but also every standing place, from the amphitheatre to the pit. Two years ago the Society started with 150 subscribers, and now the sign "Standing Room Only" is hung up almost as soon as the doors are opened. Yesterday the expectation of Prince ARTHUR'S presence certainly served as part of the bait that attracted so large an assemblage. As Prince ARTHUR, accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. THORNTON, Professor DOREMUS and one or two other persons, entered Professor DOREMUS' box, over which the English and American flags were draped, the orchestra struck up "God Save the Queen," the last movement in the Overture to "Jubel," and the Prince bowed his acknowledgments. The regular programme for the concert was then interpreted. SPOHR'S characteristic symphony in F, always a favorite in the concert room, and called "The Consecration of Sounds," after a poem by CARL PFEIFFER, went smoothly and well. This symphony possesses four distinct themes. The first theme: Largo—Gloomy silence of nature before the creation of sound; allegro—busy life afterwards, the elements; second theme—cradle song, dance, serenade; third theme—the march to battle, return of the victors, thanks to God; fourth theme—consolation amid tears, invocation of sounds. The second and third themes are especially beautiful. Miss KELLOGG sang twice. The first time "Di Placer mi Balza il Cor," from ROSSINI'S "La Gazza Ladra," and the second time "Deh vieni non tu dar," from the "Nozze de Figaro," by MOZART. Miss ANNA MEHLIG, the distinguished pianist, played BEETHOVEN'S concerto in E b major for piano and orchestra. GOLDMARK'S overture to "Sacuntela," has improved greatly on acquaintance, while BEETHOVEN'S overture to "Leonora," No. 2, does not impress us as favorably as many of the other works of this great master; that wonderful vitality which perfected instrumental music as the language of feeling and the sentiments, seems wanting here. The concert occurs to-night.

OPERA BOUFFE IN BROOKLYN.

This evening Mrs. HOWARD PAUL and her French associates occupy the Brooklyn Academy of Music, and sing there "La Grande Duchesse." It will be, we believe, the only representation of that work given in our sister city this season.

Theatrical.

THE FRENCH DRAMA.

As already announced, "Miss Multon," a French adaptation of "East Lynne," will be acted at the Theatre Français this evening. And, on Saturday next, OCTAVE FEUILLET'S magnificent drama of "Dalila" will be given by the same artists.

Aid for the Townsend Family.

The following subscriptions for the family of the murdered man TOWNSEND, were received at this office yesterday:

Mrs. C. L. A.	$30
M. E. B.	5
Peter	10
S. D.	1
West Thirty-fourth street	5
H.	10
J. W.	3
"A few Calf-skin Importers composing a lunch party"	10
Previously acknowledged	36
Total	$110

ALBANY.

Opposition to the New Charter—Democratic Quarrels—About Referees—The Annual Appropriation Bill—Investigating Insurance Companies, &c., &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Friday, Feb. 4, 1870.

Most of the members have waded through the new Charter, which the New-York papers were kind enough to furnish them in advance of the State Printer, and the general sentiment is decidedly unfavorable to the bantling which has cost the Ring so many sleepless hours. It is certain that the Charter can never pass either House in its present shape, and it would seem to be equally certain that no amendments which its authors would consent to make would render it any more acceptable to those who oppose it in its present form. The New-York delegation, or at least a majority of them, oppose it for various reasons—first, because it makes the Board of Aldermen elective on a general ticket and reduces the number of members; second, because it makes the Recorder and City Judge Police Commissioners; third, because it gives the Mayor too much power over the management of the Police and over all other departments; and, finally, because it is calculated and designed, as they say, to concentrate the whole Municipal Government in the hands of a few men, and fails to give to the people the "self-government" which they have been so often promised as the result of Democratic ascendency in the Legislature. The real root of the opposition to the Charter lies in the fact that it would lessen the power of the small ward politicians and diminish their chances of getting a share in the spoils. The Democratic members from the country have not shown their hand on the Charter yet, but it is rumored that Governor SEYMOUR, PARKER and others of the rural leaders are not very well satisfied that they were not consulted in any way with regard to the provisions of a Charter which is expected to pass the Legislature, if it passes at all, mainly by the votes of country members. The Republicans take very little interest in it one way or the other, but are contented to look on and see the Democracy quarrel over the new Charter, being satisfied that they will not be able to agree on anything that will be more satisfactory to them or to the people than the Commissions they are so anxious to get rid of. If they stand together, and vote in a body against any Charter that may come up, the chances now are that no change whatever will be made in the City Government, owing to divisions among their opponents, but the general sentiment among Republicans is, that it would be better policy to aid them in making the worst Charter possible so that the people may sooner get disgusted with their rule.

THE QUARREL WITH THE GOVERNOR.

What with their quarrels over, the new Charter and their fight with the Governor the Democrats of this Legislature are getting in a very bad way; in fact their conduct is rapidly becoming a public as well as a party scandal. The trouble with the Governor, like all the rest of their troubles, grows out of the disgraceful scramble for the petty spoils of office. Governor HOFFMAN, after having yielded one after another pretty much all of his own candidates for place, has finally put his foot down and peremptorily refuses to be driven any further. He insists that MCCONIHIE, who is said to be a respectable citizen of Troy, shall be confirmed as Capital Commissioner, or there shall be no more cakes and ale for the hungry Senators—in other words, the Harbor Masterships and Port Wardenships should remain where they are, in the hands of the Republicans. There is no telling how the fight will end, but the Governor has gone to New-York this afternoon to take counsel with his friends, and escape the importunities of office-seekers. The man whom the Democratic Senators put forward in lieu of CONIHIE is said to be JOHN MORRISSEY's candidate, which perhaps accounts for the unusual pluck displayed by the Governor in this particular nomination.

A HIT AT THE "REFEREE" BUSINESS.

Senator WOOD offered a resolution, which gave rise to some debate, calling upon the County Clerks throughout the State to report to the Legislature the number of cases referred to referees since January, 1868, on which judgments were entered up, together with the amounts of said judgments and the sums paid said referees. The mover of the resolution said that this business of referring cases to referees was getting to be a serious evil, largely increasing the expense of litigants and giving rise to favoritism, and sometimes to alleged corruption on the part of Judges. If there were not enough Courts in the State to do the business coming before them they should be increased, but their business should not be transferred to personal favorites of the Judges, who it was charged frequently shared in the profits of their appointees. Mr. CREAMER opposed the bill so far as relates to the details of this information, for the reason that the County Clerk of New-York could not make the report without a large increase of his clerical force. He said he had heard no complaints about the workings of the present system, which is pretty good evidence that he has not a very large acquaintance among lawyers or litigants. Mr. WOODIN thought the amounts of the judgments and the amounts paid the referees might be omitted from the report. The resolution was finally referred to the Judiciary Committee.

ANNUAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. JACOBS, Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, introduced the annual Appropriation bill, which was made the special order for Tuesday morning next. The total sum appropriated to defray the expenses of the State Government, which is to be raised by tax, is about $1,500,000, a reduction of $250,000 from the Comptroller's estimate, and about $100,000 less than last year's appropriation. The bill fixes the salaries of the Judges of the Court of Appeals and "Commissioners" of the same Court at $6,000 each. Their salaries were formerly $3,500, but the Judiciary article of the Constitution provided for an increase, and left it to the Legislature to fix the amount. The salaries of Judges of the Supreme Court were fixed by the article itself at $5,000. The appropriation for salaries of State officers is the same as last year; also for the Legislature; also for the Insurance Department. An effort was made to get an increase for the latter Department, the expenses of which are paid by the insurance companies, but this did not prevail.

THE NEW COURT HOUSE BILL.

Mr. KIERNAN's bill to erect a new Court House in the Twenty-first Ward came up for a third reading to-day, and was lost by yeas 35, nays 60. Among the Democrats who voted against it were, the Speaker, Messrs. JACOBS, O'KEEFE, LAWRENCE, BAMLER and many others. ALVORD, of Syracuse, and GRAHAM, of Rochester, were the only Republicans who voted for it. Mr. KIERNAN, the author of the bill, voted with the majority in order to get a reconsideration, which he moved on the announcement of the vote, and the bill was laid on the table. There is little prospect that it will be called up again until the time for trading and "log rolling" arrives.

STATE AID TO RAILROADS.

Mr. ALLERTON to-day introduced the old State Aid Railroad bill of last year, which proposes to give all railroads now constructing in the State $4,000 per mile for every mile completed within the next two years, provided the number of miles built shall not fall short of ten. The bill did not reach the Governor's hands last year, but the reasons given by him for vetoing special bills of a like character would apply with equal force to a general bill.

INVESTIGATING INSURANCE COMPANIES.

The Insurance Committee, DENNIS BURNS, Chairman, will meet at Corporation Attorney FIELDS' office in New-York to-morrow, to investigate the affairs of life insurance companies, pursuant to a resolution offered by Mr. FIELDS, directing the Committee to inquire whether any legislation was needed to protect the interests of policy holders in these companies. S.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Friday, Feb. 4.

Mr. MURPHY reported the bill to regulate proceedings against corporations, by injunctions or otherwise.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. CREAMER, for Mr. TWEED—Altering the map or plan of the City of New-York; also, amending [illegible]

By Mr. CAULDWELL—To establish the boundary between New-Rochelle and Pelham, Westchester County.

THE LUNATIC ASYLUM.

The annual report of the managers of the State Lunatic Asylum was received.

On motion of Mr. TWEED the Senate agreed to adjourn to-day till Monday evening, at 7:30 o'clock.

The Senate then adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

The House concurred in the Senate resolution to elect the Regent of the University and Metropolitan Police Commissioner Feb. 10.

REPORTS.

By Mr. JACOBS—The annual Appropriation bill, and he moved to make it the special order for next Tuesday morning. Agreed to.

By Mr. RHODES—To preserve shell fish in South Bay, L. I.

By Mr. FREAR—For a public market in the Thirteenth Ward, New-York; also, relative to assessments for certain improvements in New-York; also, to repeal the act creating a police in Utica.

By Mr. M. C. MURPHY—For the better protection of retailers of beer in New-York.

By Mr. MOSELY—Authorizing the Brooklyn Common Council to improve certain streets running to the Gowanus Canal.

By Mr. KIERNAN—Relative to the New-York and Brooklyn ferries.

UNCLAIMED DEPOSITS IN SAVING BANKS.

Mr. HATHAWAY reported the resolution requiring savings banks to report within twenty days the amount of unclaimed deposits on hand.

Mr. LITTLEJOHN moved to add "and whether any part of such deposits have been transferred to any other fund." Agreed to.

Mr. FLAGG moved to add "and whether the banks have complied with the law by advertising such deposits." Agreed to, and the resolution was then adopted.

THE ADDITIONAL POLICE COURT IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

The bill providing for the erection of an additional Police Court in New-York was taken up.

Mr. WHITE claimed that this bill as read by the Clerk was not the one ordered to a third reading, as there was no provision in it limiting the cost of the building.

The Chair ruled that by the Constitution the vote must now be taken without debate.

The vote was taken and the bill was lost—35 to 60.

Mr. KIERNAN moved a reconsideration, and that the motion lie on the table. Carried.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. CAMPBELL—Chartering the New-York Real Estate Exchange; also concerning pawnbrokers in the City of New-York.

By Mr. BERGEN—Regulating the fares on the New-York and New-Haven Railroad.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mr. MURPHY, by consent, reported the Militia Enrolling and Code bill.

The annual report of the Cooper Union of New-York was received.

Mr. WHITE moved that when the House adjourn to-day it adjourn till Monday evening. Carried—60 to 30.

On motion of Mr. SNOW, it was ordered that sessions be held on Tuesday and Thursday evenings to consider bills on general orders.

Adjourned till Monday evening at 7:30 o'clock.

THE NEWARK FRAUDS.

Further Particulars—Disappearance of the Guilty Parties.

The announcement, published in these columns yesterday, that the City Treasury of Newark had been defrauded of large amounts of money by a clerk in the City Hall, created a widespread excitement throughout the city. At an early hour the City Hall was thronged with persons eager to hear the truth of the report and the names of the guilty parties. All questions were met with evasive answers, or with positive denials of the truth of the statements published by us. Later in the day the local papers published denials of the story, and a card appeared in one paper signed by the City Treasurer, Mr. J. W. STOUT, stating that no fraud had been attempted upon him, and that "no money had been paid to any unauthorized person." This card was supposed by many to set the matter at rest, but there are sufficient reasons for asserting that the account published yesterday was substantially correct.

On Thursday afternoon HENRY WEST, a young man residing at No. 129 Walnut-street, Newark, and employed in learning the art of telegraphing in the office of the Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph Company in Jersey City, entered the office in a state of great excitement, and informing the chief operator that he had "got himself into a scrape" in Newark, asked advice of the latter. He then stated that he had been sent for in the forenoon by DAVID B. COLLINS, an Assistant Auditor in Newark, who was a friend of his, and that the latter had solicited his aid in a very important matter. COLLINS informed him that he had for some time past been robbing the City Treasury of large amounts of money, and that he must soon be detected. He then proposed to WEST that the latter should present a City warrant for $20,000 at the office of the Treasurer and draw the cash for him. WEST consented, supposing, as he states, that the warrant was genuine, as it bore the proper signatures. Upon presenting the warrant, the clerk, Mr. HARTSHORN counted out a part of the money, and said: "I have only $15,000 here; call again and I will have the rest." WEST stated that he then went to meet COLLINS in a billiard saloon, and that they played two or three games, upon the conclusion of which COLLINS told him he had better go again for the money. Before doing so, WEST examined the paper more closely, and found that it was payable to the order of Messrs. HEATH & DRAKE. He then declined to have anything more to do with it, and went away. At Jersey City he related his story in the most straightforward manner and with the greatest anxiety to learn what he could do to clear himself from suspicion. These facts were communicated during the evening to Mr. CHAS. MATSON, the well-known detective of the New-Jersey Railroad, stationed at Jersey City. He immediately went to Newark and gave such information as would lead to the discovery of the fraud, if, as it was supposed, the young man had told a truthful story. Yesterday forenoon, WEST came again to the telegraph office in Jersey City and stated to his employer that he had been before a Newark Magistrate, Mr. JOHN WHITEHEAD, and had made an affidavit to the facts above stated. Later in the day WEST left the office to return home, but he has not since been seen. Our reporter accompanied Chief of Police CLARK to the house of WEST's parents at a late hour last evening, but no information had been obtained of his whereabouts. The whereabouts of COLLINS were also unknown. Since Thursday afternoon he had not been at his desk in the City Hall, at his home, or at his customary resorts.

Although no information could be obtained of Mr. WHITEHEAD concerning WEST's examination before him, a gentleman who was present in the office during the forenoon stated that the examination had taken place, and that the frauds were sworn to.

Narrow Escape of the Crosby Opera House.

From the Chicago Tribune, Feb. 3.

Crosby's Opera House, the pride and glory of Chicago, met with a narrow escape from destruction by fire last night. At one time it seemed as if it were really doomed; but, through the energy and prompt action of our noble Fire Brigade, the noble edifice was finally saved to the city. It can scarcely pass through another such ordeal and remain intact. It is reported that nearly two hours before the flames were observed it was apparent to occupants of the building that something in the vicinity was on fire, and a search was instituted, but no result attained. It was not until 10:30 o'clock that the location of the fire was discovered. The curtain had just risen on the transformation scene, and the attention of all in the auditorium was concentrated upon the glittering spectacle, when some idiot raised the cry of "Fire!" In an instant there was a rapid rush towards the places of egress. Consternation was depicted plainly upon the countenance of nearly every one. A few, however, retained their presence of mind, and, in stentorian tones, exhorted the frightened people to pass out quietly, as there was no danger. The same assurance was given from the stage. Almost instantaneously with the alarm, the State-street doors were thrown open, and the audience, to some extent quieted by the assurances of safety, passed out in that direction. There were only 400 or 500 people in the house, and it was cleared in a very few minutes. Had there been a crowded attendance, there would probably have resulted a fearful loss of life and limb.

The loss sustained by the fire, although the building was but slightly damaged, will probably not fall short of $7,000 or $8,000. Mrs. S. H. ST. JOHN, in whose studio the fire originated, loses $5,000 or $6,000 in paintings and fixtures. She is insured for $3,000; $2,000 in the Teutonia and $1,000 in the Hide and Leather Company of Boston. The pictures in the Art Gallery were damaged somewhat, and the loss is estimated at $1,000. It may be much more. The building was damaged to the extent of $1,500. The fire is believed to have originated from a stove.

Louisiana State Warrants not Receivable for Taxes.

From the New-Orleans Picayune, Feb. 1.

Judge LEAUMONT, of the Fifth District Court, decided Monday morning that the Legislature could not order the collection of the State taxes and revenues in any other currency than the lawful currency of the United States, and issued an order, directed to the proper officers, directing them hereafter to see that the taxes and revenues are so collected.

The judgment was rendered in the suit of Judge TRAIN, of the Third Judicial Court, in which he asked that one-sixth of the revenues be collected in United States currency to meet the warrants of the constitutional officers of the State. Judge LEAUMONT not only decides that one-sixth shall be so collected, but that the whole of the revenue shall be collected in United States currency.

THE FINANCES.

Funding the Debt at a Reduced Rate of Interest—Letter from a Liverpool Capitalist.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The telegraph informs us that a bill has been prepared with the object of carrying out Mr. BOUTWELL's views on the subject of reducing the interest on the public debt. This is a matter of such great importance that I venture to appeal to your courtesy to again grant me some space in your columns for a few remarks bearing upon it. The reduction of the interest on a public debt is an attractive subject to a Chancellor of the Exchequer, and not the less so that it has a very seductive sound to the public ear. But it is most unwise to attempt it prematurely. Every reduction in the rate of interest is effected at some sacrifice of the power of future reduction, and the skill of the financier is shown in choosing the right moment and the best means for accomplishing his purpose.

Had the United States during the dark days of the war, instead of issuing five-twenties at fifty cents, gold, for the dollar, increased the rate of interest to eight and ten per cent., a reduction in the rate of interest might unquestionably be now effected; but the question is whether any reduction below six per cent. can yet be advantageously made. In solving this question we have something to guide us, for I see by the London *Times* that this very week Messrs. BARING BROTHERS & Co. are inviting tenders at 87 per cent. for £800,000 five per cent. bonds of the City of Boston, principal and interest payable by them in London in gold. At the price of 87 the investment pays interest half-yearly at the rate of five and three-quarters per cent. per annum, and a bonus on the repayment of the principal, thirty years hence, at the rate of seventeen per cent. Now the credit of the United States has never stood quite as high as that of the City of Boston, either at home or abroad, and certainly no house understands European money markets and their appreciation of American securities better than Messrs. BARING; hence we cannot but infer that any attempt to place United States bonds in Europe to pay less interest than six per cent. will be for the present futile.

But if bonds bearing four and a half per cent. interest are now issued at a discount, the power of reducing the interest hereafter is lost, and supposing the four and a half per cent. bonds to rise to par, the whole of the discount which might have been saved for the benefit of the public is gone. If the people of the United States will only patiently wait until ten-forties are at par, which will probably be within a year or two, (the latest quotations in New-York and London are equivalent to about 91 cents gold ex dividend,) then by issuing ten-forties and redeeming five-twenties a saving to the country can be made of one-sixth of the entire interest on the five-twenties, and anything that is done before the ten-forties reach par will be done at the sacrifice of a portion of that profit which the Secretary of the Treasury ought to regard as a sacred duty to save for the people.

The payment of dividends in foreign capitals appears to me an objectionable feature in Mr. BOUTWELL's scheme. Many objections are obvious, but I should like to ask you, whether you would think that the adoption of such a course will facilitate frauds? When all the dividends are paid in the United States, will it not be more difficult to pass fictitious coupons, and will they not be more readily detected? But a portion of the scheme still more to be deprecated is the proposed change in the form of the debt. Five-twenties and ten-forties are as yet very little known in England, or perhaps, I should say, are known to only a small circle. In November of last year, one of the London stockbrokers, who does a leading business in American stocks issued a circular not in any way to recommend the United States Government securities. No! That might have endangered their character for prudence among the cautious capitalists of Lombard-street; but simply to explain what ten-forties and five-twenties were, and a few facts concerning them. The very next month the report of the Secretary of the Treasury was issued, with a proposal to substitute three new stocks in the place of the five-twenties. The larger a stock is, provided the security is the same, the better and more valuable it is, because it has a wider market, it is held by more people and is more readily convertible. The ten-forty bond is a security well adapted to the European market, and it is now beginning to be known, while Mr. BOUTWELL's new issues would be entirely unknown, and would excite that distrust which novelties in the money market always call forth. Your capitalist is essentially conservative and resents everything that savors of change.

At some future time a stock bearing a less interest than five per cent. will be required, and why should it not be four per cent., not four and a half? A perpetual four per cent. stock will be the form best adapted to European markets, and, therefore, the one in which America can borrow on the best terms. English Consols and French Rentes are both perpetual annuities; it is a simple form, well understood by all investors.

MERCATOR.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Jan. 19, 1870.

How a Richmond Young Lady Made Coffee.

From the Richmond Inquirer, Feb. 1.

A young lady of our acquaintance took it into her head the other day that she was a fine cook—and particularly apt at making coffee; and she boasted of her accomplishments so far that she presently invited some of her beaux to come and spend the evening. She got out her French coffee pot, and her gas stove, and her little tea kettle, and soon the kitchen was in full blast. The first point was to boil some water. After the lapse of half an hour, it was suggested that the water must be boiling. "No," she said, "don't you see the smoke issuing from the spout of the kettle; you must understand that the water is never boiling well until the vapor ceases to issue from the spout of the kettle. When that stops we will make the coffee." So the kettle went on singing and simmering, and presently the spout dropped off.

One of the gentlemen grew impatient, and said he knew that water had boiled. So it was agreed that he should pour it on the coffee through the perforated holes which had communicated with the departed spout. He lifted the vessel, and kept tilting it further and further, but no water would come out of the kettle. In astonishment he set the vessel on the floor, and lifted the top, when he discovered that every drop of the water had boiled away! Of course, there was no coffee.

Sudden Death of Captain Cordell, of the Coast Survey.

From the San Francisco Alta, Jan. 25.

About 7:30 o'clock last evening, as Captain EDWARD CORDELL, of the United States Coast Survey, was walking down Pine-street from Kearny, he suddenly fell down on the sidewalk, striking upon his face and receiving a cut over the left eye. Two citizens, who were coming along at the time, picked him up. Sergeant SEYBOLD, who happened to pass in a car, had his attention attracted by a crowd gathering, and seeing the condition of the man, he had him conveyed to TOTHILL's drug store. Medical assistance was sent for, but before any arrived he was dead. From his appearance it is supposed he died from congestion of the brain.

Captain CORDELL was a single man, 42 years of age, and a native of Baden, Germany. During the late war he was engaged in the Coast Survey in the East. He has been on this coast about five years, during which time he has been constantly in the Survey Department. Two years since he was detailed for duty on the revenue cutter *Lincoln*, from which he was transferred, we believe, to the *Shubrick*. He has some relatives residing in this city, and was of a jovial and amiable disposition. The Coroner being notified, had the remains conveyed to his office, where a *post-mortem* examination will be held.

VERY COMMON.—"Would like to proclaim my gratitude to the world." Sentence written by a lady on the scroll of the Colton Dental Association yesterday, after having ten teeth extracted.—*Advertisement.*

THE GENUINE TEXAN LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT is the best and cheapest. A. GLANZ, No. 194 William-st., Sole Agent.—*Advertisement.*

NEW-YORK TIMES FOR EUROPE.

The EUROPEAN EDITION of the NEW-YORK TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

It will contain a full digest of news from all parts of the United States up to the latest moment, with such selections from the editorials and correspondence of the TIMES as may have interest for Americans residing abroad and for European subscribers.

Among other features of interest are presented the following:

Political Affairs of the Country, Domestic Correspondence, General Telegraphic News, Scientific Notes, Religious Affairs, Temperance Items, Local News, Washington Advices, General News, &c.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES

SUNDAY EDITION.

In the TIMES of to-morrow, Sunday, Feb. 6, will be given a readable story, and a quantity of good selections from home and foreign magazines, literary journals and new books; several local articles specially prepared for the Sunday paper; interesting letters from some of our own correspondents; theatrical news and gossip; communications on various topics of interest, &c., &c., &c.

Prominent among the City articles will be one about THE TURNVEREINS OF AMERICA; containing an interesting description of the German gymnastic schools of this City; something about muscular and mental training, and how they are accomplished; valuable statistics of the various associations, &c. And one on THE TRIALS OF THE WORKINGWOMEN OF NEW-YORK, showing the efforts of sympathizers to relieve their woes, and to furnish them with shelter and protection; and giving a complete sketch of the Workingwomen's Union, its origin and usefulness, and the numbers who have sought its generous aid.

A second communication on the BLACKMAILING OF INSURANCE COMPANIES, exposing other frauds, will also be given.

And in addition all the news of the day received up to 3 o'clock in the morning from our own reporters, and by telegraph, cable, and the domestic and foreign mails.

The Sunday TIMES can be found on all the news stands up town and in Brooklyn early in the morning. Advertisers will find this paper an excellent advertising medium, as it circulates largely and among the best classes. Those desiring to advertise in the Sunday edition must have their advertisements in the publication office early this evening to insure proper classification.

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MARRIED.

BELKNAP—REMSEN.—On Thursday, Feb. 3, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. M. S. Hutton, D. D., ROBT. LENOX BELKNAP to MARY PHOENIX, youngest daughter of Henry R. Remsen, Esq.

DIED.

BINNS.—On Thursday, Feb. 3, after a severe illness, WILLIAM BINNS, in the 68th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 139 East 18th-st., on Monday, 7th inst., at 1 o'clock.

CARPENTER.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Feb. 3, WILLIAM C. CARPENTER, son of the late Daniel Carpenter, in the 23d year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invite to attend his funeral from his late residence, De Kalb-av., near Clermont-av.

LOUNSBURY.—At Long Ridge, Conn., on Thursday, Feb. 3, GEORGE LOUNSBURY, in the 86th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, on Monday, Feb. 7, at 1 o'clock. Carriages will be in readiness at Stamford on the arrival of the 9 A. M. train from New-York.

MADDOX.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Friday, Feb. 4, 1870, SARAH T. MADDOX, the beloved wife of Hon. Samuel T. Maddox, aged 36 years and 9 months.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 336 3d-st., on Sunday, Feb. 6, at 2½ o'clock P. M.

NEVERS.—In this City, on Friday afternoon, Feb. 4, after a lingering illness, VIRGINIA, wife of Benjamin M. Nevers, and daughter of the late Daniel B. Tallmadge, in the 36th year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral at Calvary Church, on Monday, 7th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

SELIGMAN.—On Friday, Feb. 4, FLORINE, daughter of Jesse and Henriette Seligman, aged 4 years and 1 month.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from No. 119 East 21st-st., (Gramercy Park,) on Sunday morning, Feb. 6, at 10½ o'clock.

SMITH.—At Irvington, N. J., on Thursday, Feb. 3, HELEN W., daughter of the late James Terrance Smith.

Funeral from Irvington, at 2 P. M., on Saturday, the 5th inst.

STELLENWERF.—At Islip, L. I., JANE TRAVIS, wife of Amos R. Stellenwerf, aged 55 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Tuesday, Feb. 8, at St. Mark's Church, Islip, at 12 M. Cars leave Roosevelt-st. Ferry, New-York, at 8¾ A. M., returning at 2 P. M.

TRACY.—At Honesdale, Penn., on Thursday, Feb. 3, 1870, JOHN M., son of the late M. C. Tracy, of Sing Sing, aged 14 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his grandfather, Robt. Dunlap, No. 47 Charlton-st., this day, (Saturday,) at 2 o'clock P. M.

WALDRON.—At North Haverstraw, Rockland County, N. Y., on Saturday, Jan. 29, MARIA WALDRON, aged 78 years.

WILLIAMS.—At Ravenswood, L. I., on Friday evening, Feb. 4, MARGARET, wife of John H. Williams, in the 67th year of her age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

WILMERDING.—On Thursday, Feb. 3, at his residence, No. 5 West 31st-st., HENRY A. WILMERDING, in the 69th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral from Christ Church, corner 5th-av. and 35th-st., on Monday morning, 7th inst., at 10 o'clock.

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In making the announcement, it is proper to say that the stories by distinguished transatlantic authors published in the SUNDAY MERCURY, are fresh from the brains of the writers, and not copied at second hand from foreign periodicals. That sort of thing may suit the pauper prints that serve up the cold victuals of literature to a limited circle of Old Fogies, but it does not suit the

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NEW-ENGLANDER.

EDITORS—GEO. P. FISHER, TIMOTHY DWIGHT, and W. L. KINGSLEY.

CONTENTS OF JANUARY NUMBER:

Article.

I.—THE CHINESE MIGRATION. Professor N. DAY, New-Haven.
II.—THE LIFE OF A JESUIT FATHER OF OUR OWN DAY—Father De Ravignan. Professor J. M. HOPPIN, Yale College.
III.—FATHER HYACINTHE. Rev. Dr. BACON, Yale College.
IV.—REVIEW OF THE LIFE OF DR. JOSEPH ADDISON ALEXANDER. Professor TIMOTHY DWIGHT, Yale College.
V.—MORAL RESULTS OF THE ROMISH SYSTEM.
VI.—JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL AND ROBERT BROWNING.
VII.—NOTICES OF THIRTY NEW BOOKS.

The January number will be published on SATURDAY, Feb. 5. It may be procured of the American News Company, No. 119 Nassau-st., New-York, or subscriptions and orders may be sent direct to W. L. KINGSLEY, New-Haven, Conn.

Terms, $4 a year. Single numbers, $1.

ALABAMA QUESTION.

Lord Clarendon has lately made reference to President WOOLSEY's article on the "Alabama Question," which appeared in the NEW-ENGLANDER of July, 1869. Several other prominent statesmen in England and America have also recently expressed their sense of its value and importance.

The July number of 1869 may be obtained of the American News Company, No. 119 Nassau-st., New-York, or orders may be sent direct to W. L. KINGSLEY, New-Haven, Conn.

Price of the NEW-ENGLANDER, $4 a year; single Nos., $1.

TO THE ALUMNI OF YALE COLLEGE.

The four numbers of the NEW-ENGLANDER for 1869 contain each an article by Professor NOAH PORTER on "University Education," in which most of the questions relating to the higher education which have been discussed of late by the *Tribune* and other papers are examined at some length. They contain also an article by Professor DIMAN on "The Method of Academic Culture;" and another with the title "Yale College."

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D. VAN NOSTRAND, Publisher, No. 23 Murray-st.

IN PRESS. PLATTNER'S MANUAL OF QUALITATIVE AND QUANTATIVE ANALYSIS OF THE BLOW PIPE. Translated from the latest German edition. By HENRY B. CORNWALL, A. M. and M. E. 1 vol., 8vo. About 500 pages, with 86 piercous illustrations.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The Exchange rooms were very quiet yesterday. A single Supreme Court sale took place, WM. R. ROBERTS acting as auctioneer. The property was situated on Avenue A, between Second and Third streets, and was struck down at $20,500, but the purchaser not being prepared to comply with the terms of sale, it was again put up and sold for $18,400. The announcements for the coming week indicate an increased activity in the public sales.

Auction Sales Yesterday.

NEW-YORK.

By Roberts & McGuire.

Lot and buildings e. s. Avenue A, 88.8 ft. s. of 3d-st., 22x76 .... $18,400

Waterlow & Co. report that they have sold the house No. 160 West 10th-st., between 6th-st. and Waverley-place, two-story, attic and basement, brick, 21.6x45x93 9,500

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Chrystie-st., e. s., 100 ft. s. of Rivington-st., 25x100 .... $13,500
Columbia-st., w. s., 125 ft. n. of Stanton-st., 25x100, h. and l. 30,000
Downing-st., n. s., lot No. 174, D. Dunham's property, 25x70 9,000
Elm-st. and Catharine-lane, n. w. corner, 20x44x37.2x41.5 .... nom.
Lewis and Stanton sts., s. w. corner, 50x100, h. and l. 70,000
Mulberry-st., w. s., 51.6 ft. n. of Park-st., 77.6x21.5x28.5x28.4x25.3x103.4x49.4, 2 lots, h. and l. 32,100
Norfolk-st., n. w. s., 100 ft. s. of Houston-st., h. and l., 25x100 .... nom.
Norfolk-st., n. w. s., 125 ft. s. of Houston-st., h. and l., 25x100 .... nom.
Pike and Henry sts., n. w. corner, no dimensions 8,500
12th-st., n. s., 425 ft. w. of 5th-av., 25x60 2,000
Centre block, between 12th and 13th sts., 425 ft. of 5th-av., 41.7x26x48.9x25 7,000
12th-st. and Avenue B, n. w. corner, 19.3x65, h. and l. 13,500
18th-st., s. s., 125 ft. e. of 9th-av., 25x92 6,000
24th-st., n. s. 350 ft. w. of 10th-av., 100x98.9, 4 lots, h. and l. 60,000
30th-st., s. w. s., 2 indefinite lots, Ray's property, 50x98.9 4,800
West 32d-st., No. 31 .... nom.
West 33d-st., s. s., No. 152 600
36th-st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of 11th-av., 25x98.9 1,750
36th-st., s. s., 175 ft. e. of 11th-av., 25x98.9 1,750
36th-st., s. s., 300 ft. e. of 11th-av., 25x98.9 1,000
36th-st., n. s., 150 ft. e. of 11th-av., 50x98.9 3,500
38th-st., s. s., 250 ft. w. of 9th-av., 50x98.9 7,500
40th-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 9th-av., 16.8x98.9 10,000
40th-st., s. s., 150 ft. e. of 11th-av., 25x98.9 2,000
41st-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 8th-av., 20.6x98.9 21,000
51st-st., s. s., 433.4 ft. w. of 5th-av., 16.8x100.5 30,000
60th-st., s. s., 22.6 ft. w. of Lexington-av., 20.6x100 27,000
62d-st., s. s., 123 ft. w. of 2d-av., 16x100.5 4,000
62d-st., s. s., 139 ft. w. of 2d-av., 16x100.5 4,000
79th-st., s. s., 125 ft. w. of 3d-av., 62.6x102.2 52,000
93d-st., n. s., 300 ft. w. of 3d-av., 82x100 8,000
114th-st., n. s., 458.1 ft. e. of 4th-av., 15.7x100.10, h. and l. 12,000
132d-st., s. s., 575 ft. e. of 12th-av., 99.10x129.7 18,000
132d-st., s. s., 200 ft. e. of 12th-av., 99.10x504.7x101.10x524.5, 21 lots 8,333
145th-st., n. s., 175 ft. w. of 11th-av., 75x99.11 8,750
Kingsbridge road and 158th-st., n. e. corner, to Croton Aqueduct x—to Mme. Jumel's x—to Kingsbridge road, near 159th-st. x—to 158th-st. 60,000
Lexington-av., e. s., 75.5 ft. n. of 51st-st., 50x100 18,000
10th-av., w. s., 49.5 ft. n. of 40th-st., 24.8x100 4,000
11th-av., e. s., centre line between 35th and 36th sts., 24.8x10 3,750

Leases Recorded.

Bayard-st., No. 6, 5 years, per year $1,092
Broadway, Nos. 69, 71 and 73, Empire Building, 10 rooms, of 15 years, per year 8,000
Cherry-st., No. 273, 10 9-12 years, per year 900
Avenue A and 78th-st., store, &c., 5½ years, per year 798
2d-av., No. 41, 2 7-12 years, per year 2,400

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Baltic-st., n. s., 425 ft. e. of Bond-st., 25x100 .... $800
Brooklyn and Jamaica Plank road, s. e. s., 72.8 ft. w. of Vansiclen-av., 72.8x131.1x73.10x20x20.10x43.11x46.6 1,900
Broadway and Butler avs., n. e. corner, 25x100, c 500
Conselyea-st., n. s., 550 ft. e. of Evergreen-av., 50x100 4,500
Hopkins-st., s. s., 331.3 ft. e. of Marcy-av., 18.9x100, h. and l. 4,600
Huntington-st., s. s., 291.8 ft. w. of Court-st., 16.8x100, h. and l. ; Huntington-st., w. s., 308.4 ft. w. of Court-st., 33.4x100, 2 hs. and ls. 18,080
Jacob-st., n. w. s., 140 ft. n. e. of Central-av., 50x100 400
Leonard-st., w. s., 249 ft. s. of Norman-st., 25x100 1,800
Sackman and Truxton sts., s. e. corner, 60x90 1,800
Tiffany-place, e. s., 284.6 ft. s. of Harrison-st., 25x97.6 1,750
Tillary and Spencer sts., s. e. corner, 25x100 8,000
Van Buren-st., s. s., 270 ft. w. of Patchen-av., 10x100 450
8th-st., w. s., 37.6 ft. s. of North 6th-st., 19.6x80, h. and l. 3,750
North 6th-st., s. s., 275 ft. n. w. of 6th-st., 25x100, h. and l. 4,200
North 8th-st., s. s., 298 ft. w. of Union-av., (estimated,) 298x290x55x—x—x100 20,000
10th-st., s. s., 90 ft. e. of 3d-av., 20x100 5,000
12th-st., s. w. s., 322.10 ft. s. e. of 6th-av., 100x100 6,500
13th-st., e. s., 197.10 ft. n. w. of 8th-av., 25x100 5,000
Atlantic-av., n. s., 312 ft. w. of Grand-av., 25.6x100, h. and l. 12,500
Clinton-av., w. s., 128 ft. n. of Lafayette-av., 22x200 32,000
Conklin-av., n. w. s., 303.8 ft. n. e. of Canarsie road, 164.10x50x164.7x50, Canarsie, April, 1866 400
Franklin-av., e. s., 115 ft. n. of Hickory-st., 17.5x55.7 2,700
Fulton-st., s. s., 576.4 ft. e. of Classon-av., 20x117 5,000
Georgia-av., e. s., lot No. 15, block No. 39, 25x100 300
Hamilton-av., w. s., 183.8 ft. s. of Commercial st., 50x76.6x25x46x46.6x40x180 65,000
Lafayette-av., n. s., 148 ft. e. of Reid-av., 16x100, h. and l. 3,750
Paca-av., w. s., 300 ft. s. of Broadway, 25x100 350
Wythe-av., n. e. s., 41.6 ft. s. e. of Ross-st., 18.6x100.4, (February, 1866) 6,000
New Utrecht—Fort Hamilton to Yellow Hook road, n. e. s., between Hiram Bennet's farm and Van Pelt's, 98-100 acre 300

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Greenburgh.

Storms-st., e. s. 43 ft. n. of Dobb's Ferry road, 100x101 .... $1,300
Private road, s. s., adjoining Thomas Moore's, 40x144 300

Morrisania.

Grove-st., n. s. 198 ft. e. of Boston road, 86x85 .... $1,500
Waverly-st., and Boston road, westerly corner, 50x100 9,500
Washington-av., e. s. 50 ft. n. of 4th-st., 25x100 1,300

Sing Sing.

State-st., e. s., B. W. Tunstall's property, 40x130 .... $450

Rye.

Travis-av., w. s., adjoining Geo. Hanker's, 50x75 .... $350

NEW-JERSEY.

Newark.

New-st., n. s., 436 ft. w. of Plum-st., 27.6x102 .... $3,500
South 8th-st., w. s., adjoining lot No. 80, 25x100 125
South 9th-st., w. s., 300 ft. s. of 12th-av., 25x198.5 125
1st-st., 409 ft. from s. e. corner of Spring-av., 25x100 1,600
Ridgewood-av., e. s., adjoining J. Peshine's property, 100x188.9 2,500

Clinton.

Irvington-av., n. s., 97 ft. w. of Bruen-av., 50x111.10 .... $600

Orange.

Burnside-st., s. e. s., 680 ft. n. of Washington-st., 50x130 .... $400
Washington and Mead sts., s. e. cor., 31x149 660

East Orange.

Mulford-st., w. s., adjoining Trowbridge jr's., 50x104.10 .... $67

Jersey City.

Montgomery-st., s. s., lot No. 49, Associate map $16,000
Varick-st., w. s., 40 ft. n. of Montgomery-st., 20x75 14,000

Bergen.

Plot 50 ft. from Methodist Church, adjoining Musk & King's, 30-100 acre $4,200

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West 38th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., brown stone.
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East 46th-st., near 4th-av., brown stone.
West 47th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., brown stone.
West 49th-st., between 6th-av. and Broadway, brown stone.
West 52d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., brown stone.
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ALL NEAR WALL-ST.
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Nos. 4 and 6 Broad-st.

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A BANKING OR INSURANCE OFFICE in a fireproof building, very eligibly located on Broadway, to let or lease for a period of years; a large and complete banking room, suitable for banking or other financial business. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

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TO LET—THE HANDSOME NEW STORE, No. 432 Broome-st., between Broadway and Crosby-st. Apply to WILLIAM & JOHN O'BRIEN, No. 58 Wall-st.

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ECONOMICAL HOUSEKEEPING.—Below Union-square, for small families which must reside in town, three or four rooms to each. Proposals with references desired so as to adapt to suitable applicants. Address A. B., Box No. 177 *Times* Office.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—THE THREE-story house and stable, No. 117 2d-av., corner of 7th-st.; furnished or unfurnished; possession 1st April. Apply at No. 38 Ferry-st.

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HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—TO LEASE, A FIRST FLOOR and basements, on or near Broadway, above Canal-st. and below 8th-st., 50x100 or more; rent not to exceed $12,000 per annum. Address Box No. 1,478 New-York Post Office.

WANTED—TO HIRE A STORE SUITABLE for our business. Address J. & I. CODDINGTON, apothecaries, No. 715 Broadway, corner of Washington-place.

WANTED—A SECOND FLOOR OF THREE or four rooms above 38th-st. Address H. H. C., Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 9, AT 12 O'CLOCK, at the salesroom, Phoenix Building, No. 16 Court-st., in the City of Brooklyn.

PEREMPTORY SALE IN PARTITION, BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT, UNDER THE DIRECTION OF JAMES MAURICE, ESQ., REFEREE.

492 lots and gores on Stewart-av., Varick-av., Porter-av., Irving-av. and Knickerbocker-av., and on Randolph-st., Johnson-st. or Cypress Hill road, Ingraham-st., Harrison-st., Grattan-st., Thames-st., Newtown turnpike road, George-st., Centre-st., Jefferson-st., Madison-st., Starr-st., Myrtle-st., Suydam-st., Elm-st., Chestnut-st. and Stockholm-st.

These lots are part of the estate of the late COLONEL JAMES HARRISON, DECEASED, and must positively be sold to the highest bidder in order to settle the estate.

They are situated in a rapidly improving part of the Eastern District, and are daily growing in value. They present an excellent chance for all persons wishing a safe investment and as good a plot in so good a location is seldom offered at public sale. Terms liberal. Fifty per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage.

Maps and particulars at the office of the auctioneer, No. 29 Pine-st., New-York.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF NO. 133 COLUMBIA-ST., BROOKLYN HEIGHTS. E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Feb. 8, 1870, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York, sale by order of Thomas A. Morison and Gerrit Smith, executors of Charles M. Olcott, deceased:

COLUMBIA-ST.—The first-class three-story attic and basement brown-stone high-stoop house and extra large lot, No. 133 Columbia-st., west side, 400 feet 3 inches north of Pierrepont-st. House 25x50 feet, in good order, extra well built, all modern conveniences, and commanding one of the finest views of the Bay. Lot 25x150 feet, through to Furman-st., the rear of which is substantially terraced in stone.

For terms and full particulars apply at the auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE
OF
VALUABLE LOTS,
BULKHEAD, PIER AND WATER PROPERTY
IN
WILLIAMSBURG.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO.
Will sell at auction,
On THURSDAY, Feb. 10, 1870,
At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway,

THE VALUABLE PROPERTY CONSISTING OF Twenty-six lots of land, situate on North 9th and North 10th sts., between 1st-st. and the East River, in the City of Brooklyn, Eastern District (late Williamsburg,) together with the bulkhead in front of said lots, and the north half of the South Pier. The property carries with it the right of filling out from the present Bulkhead Line, and of extending the pier to the respective bulkhead and pier lines as laid down in the map. On the premises are large sheds, engine and boiler house, blacksmith and carpenter shops, and a brick dwelling house.

The sale presents an opportunity seldom offered for the purchase of wharf property for commercial or manufacturing purposes, the depth of water on the piers being sufficient for the accommodation of vessels of the largest tonnage.

It is believed that this property carries with it a larger extent of water right than any other plot of land of equal size on the Brooklyn shore, from Fulton Ferry to Greenpoint. Uplands, exclusive of streets, 65,000 square feet. Water right, between present bulkhead and pier line, 147,000 square feet.

Maps, &c., apply to the Auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

HOUSE AND LOT ON EAST 55TH-st., and lots corner 1st-av. and 29th-st., at auction. ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Feb. 8, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

EAST 55TH-ST.—The three-story high-stoop brown-stone front house and lot, situate on the north side of 55th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs., and known as No. 109. The house is 48 feet deep, and contains the modern improvements. Lot 18.9x100.5 feet.

1ST-AV.—The 4 lots of land, situate on the southeast corner of 1st-av. and 29th-st., now used as a lumber yard. Lots together 98.9x100 feet.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

ADMINISTRATORS' SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 9, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the administrators of John Vanderpoel, deceased, house and lot No. 112 East 25th-st.; house and lot south side 128th-st., near 2d-av.; valuable lots corner 2d-av. and 104th-st.; valuable lots on 3d-av., corner of 110th and 113th sts.; also, lots on 110th and 113th sts., in rear of the 3d-av. lots.

Maps at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 7 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

LOTS NORTHEAST CORNER OF 11TH-AV. AND 87TH-ST. AT AUCTION. ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Feb. 8, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

11TH-AV. AND 87TH-ST.—4 lots on northeast corner of 11th-av. and 87th-st., each 25x100 feet. These lots are free from rock, and about level with the grade of the new Boulevard.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE LOT, CORNER OF 6TH-av. and 124th-st., at auction. ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Feb. 8, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway: 6th-av.—The lot of land, situate on the southwest corner of 6th-av. and 124th-st., being 50 feet 5 inches on 6th-av. and 35 feet on 124th-st.

FINANCIAL.

$1,000,000

LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE RAILROAD

FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. BONDS

FOR SALE AT 87½ AND INTEREST.

LENGTH OF ROAD 390 MILES.

The road is completed and fully equipped at an actual cost of over

$16,000,000,

and has been paying dividends of 7 and 8 per cent. for the past eight years.

$1,300,000 OF THESE BONDS HAVE ALREADY BEEN NEGOTIATED, (ONE PARTY TAKING $500,000 FOR A PERMANENT INVESTMENT,) AND WE HAVE BUT $1,000,000 ON HAND, WHICH WE OFFER TO INVESTORS AS IN ALL RESPECTS A FIRST-CLASS SECURITY.

J. B. ALEXANDER, No. 19 Nassau-st.,
JOHN J. CISCO & SON, No. 59 Wall-st.,
DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO., No. 18 Wall-st.

BANKING HOUSE OF Geo. Opdyke & Co. 25 NASSAU ST CORNER OF CEDAR ST.

FOUR PER CENT. interest allowed on current accounts, subject to check at sight.
PRIME INVESTMENTS for trust and other funds always on hand.
INVESTMENT ORDERS promptly executed for Governments, Gold, Bonds and other Securities.
COLLECTIONS WANTED ON CHICAGO, KEOKUK, DES MOINES, IOWA CITY, ST. JOSEPH, and other points in the Western States.

MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.
JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
NO. 8 WALL-ST.,
New-York,
Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers in all parts of Europe, &c. Exchange on Paris.

OFFICE OF THE
CUMBERLAND COAL AND IRON COMPANY.

NOTICE OF STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

A special meeting of the stockholders of the Cumberland Coal and Iron Company has been called by the President and Directors of said Company, to be held at its office, No. 90 Broadway, corner Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on the 19th day of February, 1870, at 12 o'clock M.

The objects of said meeting are: To accept, as an increase of the powers of the Company, and as an amendment to its charter, the provision contained in the charter of the Consolidation Coal Company of Maryland, which renders it lawful for all bodies corporate to become subscribers for, and owners of, the capital stock of the last-named Company; also, to consider and act upon the question of a consolidation with the last-named Company and other companies having coal lands in Allegany County, Md.; to arrange the terms of such consolidation and the manner of carrying the same into effect, and to authorize the Directors to effect the same; to authorize the Board of Directors of this Company to subscribe in its behalf for $5,000,000 of the capital stock of said Consolidation Coal Company of Maryland, and to agree with that Company upon the terms and conditions upon which such subscription shall be made, and to convey and transfer to the last-named Company in full payment for the amount of stock which may be so subscribed for, such portion of the lands and other properties of this Company, including its railroad, as may be agreed upon. And generally, to pass upon all questions which may arise touching such proposed consolidation, or transfer of property, or subscription for stocks, and the disposition to be made of the stock subscribed for, and if deemed expedient, to authorize a lease of the properties of this Company or any part thereof, and to make all alterations in the by-laws which said meeting may deem necessary or proper.

Notice is hereby given that for the purpose of holding a stockholders' meeting of the Cumberland Coal and Iron Company on the 19th day of February next, the transfer books will close on SATURDAY, Jan. 29, 1870, at 2 o'clock P. M.

By order of the Board of Directors.
J. RICHARDS, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 18, 1870.

MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY COMPANY.

The Directors of this Company have declared a Dividend of Ten per Cent., less Government tax, payable 15th February, 1870, as follows: On the preferred stock, $7 per share in money and $3 per share in common stock. On the common stock, $3 per share in money and $7 per share in common stock.

The above is conditioned on the approval of the shareholders as stated in circular about to be sent them.

The transfer books will be closed from 29th January, at 2 P. M., to 16th February, at 10 A. M.

JAMES M. McKINLAY, Transfer Agent.
JAN. 19, 1870.

ELECTION.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1870.

The annual election for Directors and for three Inspectors will be held at the office of the Company, No. 166 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 15th inst., between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

WM. A. ANDERSON, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 25, 1870.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company for the election of directors and for the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 16, 1870, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.

The transfer books will be closed from the evening of Feb. 5 until Feb. 17.

GEORGE H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

SEVEN PER CENT.

GOLD BONDS

AT 95,

FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX,

ISSUED BY THE

Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota R. R. Co.,

FIRST MORTGAGE AND CONVERTIBLE, AND PROTECTED BY A

LIBERAL SINKING FUND.

INTEREST PAYABLE IN COIN AT NEW-YORK OR LONDON.

PRINCIPAL PAYABLE IN COIN IN 50 YEARS.

TRUSTEES.

J. EDGAR THOMSON, President Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

CHAS. L. FROST, President, Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw Railroad Company.

THESE BONDS, AT PRESENT PRICE OF GOLD, YIELD OVER 9 PER CENT. INTEREST, AND AS AN INVESTMENT THEY ARE FULLY AS SECURE AS UNITED STATES 5-20s, WHICH NOW ONLY PAY 6¼ PER CENT. IN CURRENCY.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 32 WALL-ST.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND IN GOLD AND GOLD COUPONS.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 4, 1870—3 P. M.

	Buy	Sell.		Buy	Sell.
Registered, 1881	117¾	118⅛	5-20 Coupon, '67.	114	114¼
Coupon, 1881	118	118⅜	5-20 Coupon, '68.	114	114¼
5-20 Regis., 1862.	114¾	115	10-40 Regis.	108¾	109¼
5-20 Coupon, '62.	115	115¼	10-40 Coupon	112¼	112¾
5-20 Coupon, '64.	114¾	115	Gold	120⅜	120½
5-20 Coupon, '65.	114¾	115	U. S. Cur. Pac.	111¼	111½
5-20 Coupon, '65. Jan. and July.	113¾	113⅞			

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NO. 336 BROADWAY.
CAPITAL - $1,000,000

PAYS 4 PER CENT. INTEREST ON DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.
PAYS 5 PER CET. INTEREST ON SPECIAL DEPOSITS FOR SIX MONTHS OR LONGER.
THE COMPANY IS A LEGAL DEPOSITORY FOR MONEYS PAID INTO COURT, AND RECEIVES MONEYS IN TRUST.

DARIUS R. MANGAM, President.
B. L. SOLOMON, First Vice-President. BENJ. F. BANCROFT, Second Vice-President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

EIGHT PER CENT. GOLD

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE ISSUE OF
$1,500,000
BY THE
ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY R. R. CO.,

in denominations of $1,000 and $500, coupon or registered, with interest at Eight per cent. per annum, payable 15th February and August, in Gold, free of United States taxes, in New-York or Europe. The bonds have thirty years to run, payable in New-York in Gold. Trustees, Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, of New-York. The mortgage which secures these bonds is at the rate of $13,500 per mile; covers a completed road for every bond issued, and is a first and only mortgage. This line connecting St. Joseph with Fort Kearney will make a short and through route to California.

The Company have a Capital Stock of	$10,000,000
And a Grant of Land from Congress of 1,600,000 acres, valued at the lowest estimate at	4,000,000
First Mortgage Bonds	1,500,000
Total	$15,500,000

Length of road, 271 miles; price, 97½ and accrued interest. Can be obtained from the undersigned. Also pamphlets, maps and information relating thereto. These bonds being so well secured and yielding a large income, are desirable to parties seeking safe and lucrative investments.

W. P. CONVERSE & CO., Com'l Agents, No. 54 Pine-st., New-York.
TANNER & CO., Fiscal Agents, No. 49 Wall-st., New-York.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
NO. 18 WALL-ST.,
Issue letters of credit for
TRAVELERS,
Available in all the principal cities of Europe, through
DREXEL, HARJES & CO.,
NO. 3 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,
BANKERS.
Paris, No. 12 Rue de la Paix; New-York, No. 19 William-st.; Boston, No. 76 State-st.
Issue bills on Paris and the Union Bank of London in sums to suit; also circular letters of credit for travelers, available throughout the world. Letters to their care for travelers registered on receipt and delivery.
Agents for the *Times* in Europe.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, GENERAL OFFICE, NO. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Feb. 2, 1870.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR OF-ficers and Managers of this Company for the ensuing year will be held at this office on TUESDAY, the 22d day of February inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M.

The polls will be open between 10½ and 11 o'clock A. M.

The transfer books will be closed from the evening of the 2d inst. until the morning of the 23d inst.

By order of the Board of Managers.
CHARLES E. CARRYL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF CONTINENTAL SCREW COMPANY, NO. 74 JOHN-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1870.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Continental Screw Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 74 John-st., New-York City, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 16, 1870, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the election of Trustees and for three Inspectors of Elections, and for the transaction of such other business as may come properly before the meeting.

The polls will remain open for two hours.
C. T. SALISBURY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES CONTRACTING COMPANY, NO. 12 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 2, 1870.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the United States Contracting Company will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of New-York, on MONDAY, the 14th day of February, 1870, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the election of ten trustees to hold office for the three years next ensuing. The polls will open at 12 o'clock and close at 2 o'clock.

A. J. G. VANDEVENTER, Secretary.

NATIONAL CITY BANK OF BROOKLYN, BROOKLYN, Feb. 4, 1870.

A FORGED CHECK FOR $4,343, purporting to have been signed by Joseph O'Brien & Co., has been certified by the Teller of this bank. All persons are notified not to negotiate the same, as payment will be refused.

HENRY J. FOSTER, Cashier.

LOST—COUPON $40, DUE FEB. 1, 1870, OF Milwaukee and St. Paul 8 per Cent. Bond, No. 775. Payment stopped. If found return to Company's office.

A YOUNG MAN OF GENERAL BUSI-ness experience, for six years past bookkeeper and cashier for a large house in this City, desires to become associated in a responsible, permanent and active position with a first-class house; an interest desirable, though not essential; satisfactory assurance of ability and integrity given. Address M. A., Box No. 124 *Times* Office.

$30,000 AND $7,000 TO LOAN ON first-class improved City property. Apply to FRANCIS TOMES, JR., or S. HASTINGS GRANT, No. 194 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

SOUTHERN CENTRAL RAILROAD
OF NEW-YORK.
FIRST MORTGAGE
THIRTY-YEAR SEVEN PER CENT.
CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND BONDS.
FOR SALE BY
VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS,
NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

$100,000
EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS
OF THE CITY OF ST. PAUL,

State of Minnesota. Interest payable semi-annually in the City of New-York, Feb. 1 and Aug. 1. Principal payable Feb. 1, 1880. The whole debt of the City of St. Paul, including the above issue, is but $760,000. The assessed value of the taxable property of the city, made Jan. 1, 1868, on a basis of forty per cent. of its real value, was $8,299,975. The city has increased since the date of this assessment at least forty per cent. in wealth and population. The city is authorized by act of the Legislature of the State of Minnesota to issue $100,000 bonds for the purpose of building engine houses and paying the entire floating debt of the city. Attention is called to the following extract from the City Charter: Chapter 5, section 1. "The present bonded or permanent funded debt of the city shall not be increased, nor shall any new bonds of the city be issued except for existing debts, or in liquidation or exchange for bonds heretofore issued, nor shall the city loan her credit, become a stockholder in or make contribution or donation to any private company or corporation until the same shall have been voted for and approved by two-thirds of all the legal voters voting at a regular annual city election." The above bonds are offered for sale by the undersigned as agents of the city.

Price 90, and interest from Feb. 1.

LITCHFIELD, DANA & STIMSON,
Bankers, No. 18 William-st.

EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS
OF THE
CITY OF MONTGOMERY,
CAPITAL OF THE STATE OF ALABAMA,
AT 90 PER CENT. AND ACCRUED INTEREST.
HOWES & MACY, Bankers,
NO. 30 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

Offer for sale the bonds of the City of Montgomery, Ala., 18 years to run, bearing interest at EIGHT (8) per cent. per annum, with coupons attached, payable 1st of January and July, both principal and interest payable in the City of New-York.

These bonds ($500,000) five hundred thousand dollars, are the only debt against the city, and are regarded as first-class security and very desirable for investors. Further particulars may be had of

HOWES & MACY, Bankers,
NO. 30 WALL-ST.

FOR SALE.

NEW-YORK CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS IN ALL THE FIRST-CLASS COMPANIES.

ALSO, AN EXTENSIVE VARIETY OF INSURANCE STOCKS AND OTHER SECURITIES, INCLUDING CITY, COUNTY AND RAILROAD BONDS, PAYING LARGE DIVIDENDS AND INTEREST, AT LOW RATES FOR INVESTMENTS, IN LOTS TO SUIT PURCHASERS, BY

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
STOCK BROKER AND AUCTIONEER,
NO. 43 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

N. B.—All classes of stocks and bonds not dealt in at the New-York Stock Exchange Boards receive special attention, as has been the custom with this house for many years.

FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES.

TANNER & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 49 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

have for sale a line of Investment Securities of the highest order. Among them,

8 Per Cent. First Mortgage Gold Bonds St. Louis and St. Joseph R. R. Co., May and November.
8 Per Cent. First Mortgage Gold Bonds St. Joseph and Denver City R. R. Co., February and August.
10 Per. Cent. Bonds of Marion County, Missouri, May and November.
10 Per Cent. Bonds of Monroe County, Missouri, January and July.

All of which we can recommend with the utmost confidence.

TANNER & CO.,
No. 49 Wall-st., New-York.

BANKERS' AND BROKERS' ASSOCIATION.

NO. 18 BROAD-ST.
LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY.

CAPITAL	$1,000,000
PAID IN	$500,000

TRUSTEES.

H. M. BENEDICT, Pres't Gold Ex. Bank.	G. T. BONNER, G. T. Bonner & Co.
J. L. BROWNELL, J. L. Brownell & Bro.	T. S. MARLOR.
T. H. MARVIN, Marvin Bros. & Co.	JAMES D. SMITH, Jameson, Smith & Cotting.
T. B. STOUT, Stout & Dickinson.	R. W. MARTIN, Jr., R. W. Martin, Jr., & Co.
A. M. FERRIS, A. M. Ferris & Bro.	JAMES B. COLGATE, Trevor & Colgate.
T. B. MUSGRAVE, Musgrave & Co.	RUFUS HATCH, No. 17 Broad-st.
	JOHN BONNER, John Bonner & Co.

Transacts a general banking business.
Receives deposits subject to check at sight, and allows five per cent. interest on balance.
Interest allowed on deposits for a specified time, as per agreement.

JOHN BONNER, President.
D. W. BERDAN, Manager.

MACOUPIN COUNTY
10 PER CENT. BONDS.
HOWES & MACY, BANKERS,
NO. 30 WALL-ST.,

Offer for sale at par and accrued interest Bonds of Macoupin County, Ill., issued for the building of a court house, bearing interest at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, (being the lawful rate of the State of Illinois.)

COUPONS PAYABLE SEMI-ANNUALLY,
ON THE 1ST OF APRIL AND OCTOBER IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

These bonds are regarded as first-class in every respect, and very desirable for investors.

NEW-YORK SIX PER CENT.
CENTRAL PARK BONDS,
due in 1876, interest payable quarterly.
CITY OF LOUISVILLE
SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS, due 1888, interest payable semi-annually, at Bank of America, in this City. For sale by
WILLIAM ALEXANDER SMITH & CO.,
No. 40 Wall-st.

OFFICE OF WELLS, FARGO & COMPANY, NO. 84 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1869.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the transfer books of Wells, Fargo & Company will be closed on the 19th day of January, 1870, at 3 o'clock P. M., to enable the Company to ascertain who are owners of the stock of the old Ten Million Capital. The owners of that stock will be entitled to participate in the distribution of assets provided for by the agreement with the Pacific Express Company.

The transfer books will be opened on the 22d day of January, at 10 o'clock A. M., after which time the $5,000,000 new stock will be delivered.

Notice is also given that the transfer books of this Company will be closed on the 25th day of January, 1870, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of holding the annual election for Directors of this Company. The books will be reopened on the 7th day of February, at 10 o'clock A. M. GEORGE K. OTIS, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual meeting of the stockholders of WELLS, FARGO & COMPANY for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at their office No. 84 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on SATURDAY the 5th day of February, 1870, at 12 o'clock M. Polls open from 12 to 1 P. M.

GEORGE K. OTIS, Secretary.

$1,500,000 TRUST FUNDS.—I am prepared to lend money on approved real estate in New-York City and vicinity. Principals only dealt with.

JAS. L. KEMPER, No. 7 Pine-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETO-fore existing between the subscribers, under the firm name of IVISON, PHINNEY, BLAKEMAN & CO., expired by limitation on the 31st day of December, 1869, and is this day dissolved, HENRY F. PHINNEY retiring from the business. The affairs of the firm will be settled by their successors, IVISON, BLAKEMAN, TAYLOR & CO., at their old place of business, Nos. 47 and 49 Greene-st.

HENRY IVISON,
HENRY F. PHINNEY,
BIRDSEY BLAKEMAN,
AUGUSTUS C. TAYLOR,
DAVID B. IVISON.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1870.

The undersigned have formed a copartnership, to date from the 31st day of December, 1869, under the firm name of IVISON, BLAKEMAN, TAYLOR & CO., for the purpose of continuing the business of the late firm.

HENRY IVISON,
BIRDSEY BLAKEMAN,
AUGUSTUS C. TAYLOR,
DAVID B. IVISON,
WILLIAM N. CRANE.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1870.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS day formed a copartnership for the purpose of carrying on a general hardware and house furnishing business, under the firm name of DECKER & COLES.

CHARLES DECKER,
THEO. A. COLES.

FEB. 1, 1870.

All debts due by and to CHARLES DECKER, will be settled by him.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 4, 1870.

THE FIRM OF MOSELEY & TYNBERG is this day dissolved by limitation. W. F. MOSELEY is authorized to settle the accounts of the late firm.

W. F. MOSELEY,
D. TYNBERG.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY.

NO. 140 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1870.

DIVIDEND.

Gross Assets, Jan. 1, 1870	$440,593 33
Cash capital	200,000 00
Surplus	240,593 33
Unpaid losses	3,000 00

The usual Semi-annual Dividend of Ten (10) per Cent. is now payable on demand, free of Government tax.

J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

STUYVESANT INSURANCE CO.

THIRTIETH DIVIDEND.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. FREE of Government tax, has been declared out of the profits of the last six months, payable on demand, at No. 122 Bowery.

CAPITAL	$200,000 00
SURPLUS JAN. 1, 1870	106,809 70
ASSETS	$306,809 70

Offices No. 122 Bowery and No. 200 Broadway.

SAM'L P. PATTERSON, President.
SAM'L WILLETS, Vice-President.
WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.
GEO. B. RHOADS, Ass't Secretary.
JAN. 13, 1870.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 227 SOUTH 4TH-ST., PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 22, 1869.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The transfer books of this Company will be closed on FRIDAY, the 31st inst., and reopened on TUESDAY, Jan. 11, 1870.

A Dividend of Five per Cent. has been declared on the preferred and common stock, clear of national and State taxes, payable in cash on and after Jan. 17, 1870, to the holders thereof, as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 31st inst.

All payable at this office. All orders for dividends must be witnessed and stamped.

S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

THIRTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 156 BROADWAY.

The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of SEVEN PER CENT., free of tax, payable on demand.

JOHN BARRY, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1870.

BROADWAY INSURANCE CO.,

No. 158 Broadway, Jan. 19, 1870.

Cash capital	$200,000
Surplus	168,375

DIVIDEND—The usual semi-annual Dividend of Eight per Cent., free from tax, was this day declared payable Feb. 1.

JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, SECRETARY'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 26, 1870.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—THE Stockholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company are hereby notified that a Cash Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, has this day been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock of the Company out of the earnings of the last six months, payable at the office of the agents of the Company, Messrs. M. K. JESUP & Co., No. 12 Pine-street, New-York, on the 1st day of March next, to holders registered as such at the closing of transfer books.

The transfer books will be closed on the 10th of February next and reopened for transfers on the 2d of March next.

WM. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE & HUDSON CANAL CO., No. 7 NASSAU-ST., (Continental Bank Building,) NEW-YORK, Jan. 17, 1870.

THE MANAGERS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on the 1st day of February next at the National Bank of Commerce, in New-York.

The transfer book will be closed on the 18th inst., at the close of business, and will be reopened on the 2d day of February next.

CHARLES P. HARTT, Treasurer.

COLUMBUS, CHICAGO AND INDIANA CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 57 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 28, 1870.

COUPONS ON THE SECOND MORT-gage Bonds of the Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central Railway Company, and on the First Mortgage Bonds of the Toledo, Logansport and Burlington Railway Company, and the First Mortgage Bonds of the Cincinnati and Chicago Air Line Railroad Company, due Feb. 1, 1870, will be paid, less Government tax, on presentation at the St. Nicholas National Bank.

B. E. SMITH, President.

NEW JERSEY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION CO., TREASURER'S OFFICE, NO. 111 LIBERTY-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 19, 1870.

THE FINAL INSTALLMENT ON the Scrip Stock of the United Canal and Railroad Companies of New-Jersey, registered in New-York, is due Jan. 22, and will be received up to Feb. 10. Holders will present their receipts, in order to have the payment indorsed thereon.

H. J. SOUTHMAYD, Treas.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION CO., TREASURER'S OFFICE, NO. 111 LIBERTY-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 19, 1870.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free from Government tax, payable on and after 1st of February prox.

The transfer books will remain closed until 2d of February.

H. J. SOUTHMAYD, Treas.

OFFICE OF REPUBLIC INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 153 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 22, 1870.

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable to the stockholders on demand.

D. F. CURRY, Secretary.

OFFICE PEORIA AND BUREAU VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 3, 1870.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER Cent., less United States Government tax, has been declared payable on the capital stock of this Company at its office, No. 13 William-st., on and after Feb. 10, 1870.

C. W. DURANT, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1870.

THE INTEREST DUE THIS DATE on Grand Town Mining, Manufacturing and Transportation Company bonds, and Mount Carbon Coal and Railroad Company bonds, will be paid at the office of GRANT & CO., No. 33 Wall-st.

JOHN CHILD, Secretary.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST Mortgage Gold Bonds of the Pacific Railroad of Missouri, due Feb. 1, 1870, will be paid, free of Government tax, on and after that date, at the Bank of America, New-York.

JOHN C. PORTER, Secretary and Treasurer.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1870.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER Cent., free of all taxes, has this day been declared payable on MONDAY, Feb. 14 prox.

H. W. FORD, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK.

No. 58 Bowery, corner of Canal-st.
Six per cent. from $5 to $5,000.
Assets, $5,931,230 59.

Open every day from 10 to 3, and on Mondays and Saturdays 10 A. M. to 7 P. M. Interest dated from the 1st of each month.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.

Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner Laight-st.
SIX PER CENT. interest on $5 to $5,000.
ASSETS, $7,099,448 09.

N. J. HAINES, W. S. WHITLOCK, Vice-Presidents.
JOHN McLEAN, President.
G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer.
T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

MEDICAL.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MAR-riage—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

HOWARD SANITARY AID ASSOCIATION for the Relief and Cure of the Erring and Unfortunate, on Principles of Christian Philanthropy.—Essays on the Errors of Youth and the Follies of Age, in relation to Marriage and Social Evils, with sanitary aid for the afflicted. Sent free, in sealed envelopes. Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Box P, Philadelphia, Penn.

BLOOD, MANHOOD.—DR. OLIN, NO. 27 Bond-st., of Union-wide reputation, treats the unfortunate. Boarding in the establishment if desired. No matter who failed, state your case. Confidential consultation free. Send two stamps for pamphlet. Hours 9 to 7, Sundays; evening, 5 to 7.

LADIES' PHYSIOLOGICAL AND SANITARY INSTITUTE.—The Mott Memorial Rooms, No. 64 Madison-av., having been engaged for the purposes of this Society, the next regular meeting will be held therein on SATURDAY, Feb. 5, at 3 P. M. E. C. WEED, Secretary.

DR. HUNTER, NO. 58 BOND-ST., ONE door from Bowery, (late of No. 3 Division-st.,) can cure worse cases of private diseases, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician, or no charge. Consultation and medicine, $5. Book, 60 pages, gratis.

DR. EVANS' OFFICE, NO. 94 CHAT-ham-st., only place for speedy cure of private diseases; manhood restored by Dr. EVANS' Elixir.

NERVOUS DEBILITY AND PRIVATE complaints of either sex cured by Dr. EVANS, No. 94 Chatham-st. Manhood restored in fifteen minutes.

$1,000 REWARD FOR ANY PRIVATE disease that Dr. EVANS' remedies fail to cure. Apply to Dr. EVANS, No. 94 Chatham-st.

REMOVAL.

BEEBE & BROTHER HAVE REMOVED from No. 149 Front-st. to No. 104 Wall-st., corner of Front-st.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNE FILLE FRANCAISE, PROTestante, pas très jeune, demande une place dans une famille respectable pour soigner des enfant et coudre, ou faire des chambre. S'adresser No. 504 6th-av., entre 30 et 31 rue, 3 etage.

AUCTION SALES.

ART SALE

OF MERITORIOUS WORKS OF MODERN ART, the most important and attractive sale of the season of superior, high class oil paintings, will take place AT THE GALLERY OF ART, NO. 845 BROADWAY, (OPPOSITE WALLACK'S,) ON THE 10TH AND 11TH OF FEBRUARY, in which many rare and valuable specimens of American, French, English, Belgian, and Dusseldorf Schools may be obtained. The entire collection now on exhibition day and evening, consisting of over one hundred and sixty of the finest and most desirable pictures, heretofore offered at auction, and comprising examples from the following eminent and favorite American and European artists:

Wm. Hart,	Frazer,	Laufant DeMetz,
J. Pope,	Verbockhaven,	Eardman,
J. G. Brown,	Verschéuer,	Gerard,
J. Williamson,	Verhoven Ball,	De Notter,
J. B. Bristol,	Von Seben,	D. Col,
Haseltine,	Van Kuyck,	Dauriac,
Blackman,	Van Lemputen,	Anna Peters,
Irwing,	Ten Kate,	Bakalowicz,
Dolph,	Patrois,	Pauwels,
Erwing,	Schaefels,	Bidau,
Bellows,	Herzog,	Bosch,

and many others of the American and European Schools,

TO BE SOLD AT AUCTION,
ON THURSDAY AND FRIDAY EVENINGS,
THE 10TH AND 11TH OF FEBRUARY,
AT 7½ O'CLOCK P. M., AT
BARKER'S GALLERY OF ART,
No. 845 Broadway, opposite Wallack's.

ART SALE—SPECIAL NOTICE.

Messrs. LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO. are pleased to announce that they will sell by auction next week, FRIDAY, the unique and elegant collection of paintings of the well-known connoisseur John P. Waters, Esq., of Brooklyn. This collection numbers thirty paintings—gems of art—such as will warrant the assertion that no collection of equal beauty and merit (of this description) has ever before been offered for sale by auction in this City. Among them will be found seven by S. R. Gifford, five by J. F. Kensett, two by Whittredge, together with choice specimens by Durand, Eastman, Johnson, Lang, Loop, Rabbe, Troyon, Diaz, and others. Paintings on exhibition day and evening.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, COLUMBIA, Jan. 26, 1870.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING BEEN appointed Receiver of the Laurens Railroad Company, in the said State, and having duly qualified for said office, Notice is hereby given that pursuant to orders heretofore passed in the Court of Common Pleas for Laurens County, in the said State, I will sell to the highest bidder at public auction the property of the said Laurens Railroad Company described as follows: The Railroad of the said Company, running from Newberry Village to Laurensville, including the road bed, right of way and lands occupied by or belonging to the said Company, together with the several superstructures and tracks thereon and all rails and other materials used on the same, and all and singular the several bridges, viaducts, culverts, fences, depot grounds and buildings thereon, station houses, workshops, engines, tenders, cars, tools, materials and machinery, equipments and appurtenances of every kind, and all the stock subscribed for in the said Company and all other property belonging, appertaining to or in any manner connected with, or forming a part of, the said Laurens Railroad Company, and all franchises, rights and privileges of the said Laurens Railroad Company of, in, to or concerning the same. And upon such sale all equity of redemption in the said premises shall be forever barred and absolutely foreclosed. The said sale shall take place at the State House, in the City of Columbia, South Carolina, at 12 o'clock M., on the 30th day of March, in the present year, on the following terms, that is to say, $42,000 cash, and the residue in six per cent. bonds of the State of South Carolina, at par, or in private bonds, payable in one, two and three years, bearing interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, with assured personal security and mortgage of the premises.

GEORGE W. WATERMAN,
Receiver Laurens Railroad Company.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesrooms, Nos. 95 Chambers and 77 Reade sts.; Art Galleries, Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway.

AUCTION SALE—BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER, on SATURDAY, Feb. 5, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesrooms Nos. 95 Chambers and 77 Reade sts. Household furniture, mirrors, pianos, sewing machines, &c., &c.; rosewood and black walnut parlor suites in brocatel and reps, marble-top centre tables, clocks, black walnut bedsteads, cottage suites, mattresses, pillows, bolsters, engravings, chandeliers, rosewood extension table, stoves, &c., &c.

Also at 12 o'clock, several rosewood frame square and grand pianos by well-known makers, ebony parlor organ, music box, &c.

EDWARD M BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.—THIS DAY, (Saturday,) Feb. 5, at 12 o'clock, on Pier No. 6 East River:

3,668 boxes fresh Palermo Oranges.
1,106 boxes fresh Palermo Lemons.
Cargo bark *Antelope* from Palermo.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD seamstress having a knowledge of dressmaking and accustomed to family sewing; any lady requiring her services can have them for $3 a week for the present, as she wishes to get customers. Can be seen at No. 117 West 24th-st.

WANTED—BY TWO COMPETENT GIRLS with excellent City references, situations in one family in the City or country, one as thorough cook; makes pastries, soups and jellies; the other as regular laundress; does up linens in style; or thorough chambermaid. Call at No. 149 East 38th-st.

WANTED—BY A LADY, TO PROCURE A situation for her French maid, who perfectly understands dressmaking, hairdressing, and all the duties of a lady's maid. Call for two days at No. 19 West 45th-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT DRESSmaker, a few more engagements to make and trim ladies' and children's dresses; work taken home or machine furnished. Address DRESSMAKER, No. 517 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL A SITUAtion to do general housework, or would take care of children; never been out to service. Call at No. 228 31st-st., between 7th and 8th avs., in the basement, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant English girl as first-class seamstress in a private family; has good City references. Apply at No. 61 4th-av., between 9th and 10th sts., between the hours of 11 A. M. and 2 P. M.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG girl as first-class chambermaid and would be willing to assist in waiting; five years' reference from her last place. Call at No. 220 West 36th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO PLAIN sewing or to teach young children and assist with sewing. Address Miss PALMER, Station C, Post Office. References exchanged.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL A situation as chambermaid and waitress; best of City reference. Call at No. 157 6th-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERIcan monthly nurse of experience, who is kind and careful; best reference given. Call or address Mrs. P., No. 211 East 50th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN girl to do general housework, or as cook, washer and ironer; City reference. Apply at No. 303 Bowery, up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable French girl as nurse and seamstress; has good City references. Can be seen at No. 61 4th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS ASSISTANT in a dressmaking establishment. Address MILLIE FARLEY, Station C, Post Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Call at No. 127 Norfolk-st., between Rivington and Stanton sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS PARLOR maid and to assist with the waiting; best of City reference. Call at No. 70 Charles-st.

WANTED—TO GO OUT BY THE DAY; IS a good laundress and understands fluting. Call at No. 335 5th-st., rear building, first floor.

AN AMERICAN LADY DESIRES A position as housekeeper in a hotel, a widower's family, or an institution, or any employment where menial service is not required. Call or address R., No. 146 East 53d-st.

GERMAN FEMALE SERVANTS, CAPAble and trustworthy, constantly to be found at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, No. 1 1st-st.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable colored boy as waiter in a private family; very attentive to his work; good references can be given from his last employer. Apply at No. 30 Schermerhorn-st., Brooklyn, or address by mail THOMAS ABBOTT.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a first-class man, a professional City driver; no objection to the country; willing to make himself generally useful; first-class City reference. Call or address No. 1,252 Broadway, in the harness store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGlishman as coachman or groom; has had fifteen years' experience; is respectable, sober and honest; knows the City well. Address HENRY DIXON, No. 2 Grand-st., City.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN a single private religious family. Any message left with Mrs. REILLY, 19th-st. Church, between 1st-av. and Avenue A, will be attended to.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION, by a married man; a place with some glass and a cottage. Address E. J. C., No. 378 Broadway, near 18th-st.

WANTED—BY A FRENCHMAN, A SITUAtion of any kind, to make himself generally useful. Apply at No. 405 5th-av., corner of 37th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PRACTIcal farmer on Long Island, near the City. Inquire of Mr. SQUIRE, at No. 97 Fulton-st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A GERMAN GIRL TO DO GENeral housework in a family of two adults and one child; one hour from the City; references required. Call at No. 1 Park-place, Westcott Express Company, between 10 and 4 o'clock.

WANTED—SEVERAL EXPERIENCED CARpet salesmen. Address M., Box No. 1,461 New-York Post Office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PARTNER WANTED—$100,000 CAP-ital.—The above amount wanted to engage in a wholesale business already established; party may be either active or special; good references given. For particulars address with real name Post Office Box No. 5,923, New-York. All communications will be confidential.

A PARTNER WANTED IN THE OWN-ership of a well-known valuable patent medicine; it is well established already, additional capital (about $10,000) being necessary to conduct the business. Address, with real name, G. N., Box No. 160 *Times* Office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH A CAPItal of $3,000 to $5,000, in a mercantile paper published weekly in this City; preference given to a gentleman who can conduct the editorial department. Address MERCANTILE, Box No. 107 *Times* Office.

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE CENTRAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

CONSTELLATION.....DONNEMARIE...SATURDAY, Feb. 5
VILLE DE PARIS.....BRUNET.....SATURDAY, Feb. 19
ST. LAURENT.....LEMAIRE...SATURDAY, Mar. 5
LAFAYETTE.....ROUSSAN...SATURDAY, Mar. 19

Rates of passage payable in gold, (including wine,) TO BREST OR HAVRE, First cabin, $140; second cabin, $75.

TO PARIS, including railway ticket, $145 and $75.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

STEAMER PEREIRE FOR BREST (via Havre, will leave Pier No. 50, North River, foot of Morton-st., on SATURDAY, 5th of Feb. at 10 o'clock. Passengers are requested to be on board at 9 o'clock.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

Russia, Wednesday, Feb. 2 | Siberia, Thursday, Feb. 17
Palmyra, Thurs'y, Feb. 3 | China, Wednesday, Feb. 23
Nemesis, Wednes'y, Feb. 9 | Aleppo, Thursday, Feb. 24
Tripoli, Thursday, Feb. 10 | Calabria, Wed'sd'y, M'ch 2
Java, Wednesday, Feb. 16 | Samaria, Thurs'y, M'ch 3

RATES OF PASSAGE.

By the Wednesday steamers, not carrying steerage.
First Cabin.....$100 | Steerage.....$35
To London.....105 | To London.....40
To Paris.....116 | To Paris.....47

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. PAYABLE IN GOLD.		STEERAGE. PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by } Branch Steamer }	45	St. John's, N. F., by } Branch Steamer }	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Office.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, From Pier No. 47 North River.

VIRGINIA, Thomas, Saturday, Feb. 5, at 8 A. M.
PENNSYLVANIA, Hall, Saturday, Feb. 12, at 12 M.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100 and $80; Steerage, $30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.

Apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

FREIGHT AND PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:
First Class. $125 to $170. Steerage. $60.
according to location of berth.

These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the trip.

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon.

ON THE 1st AND 16th OF EACH MONTH, except when these days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult Medicine and attendance free.

FEB. 5—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Captain MAURY, connecting with COLORADO, Captain FARNSWORTH.

Steamer JAPAN will leave San Francisco March 1, 1870, for China and Japan.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

For reduced rates of freight apply on wharf. Freight for steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY received until 4 P. M. on FRIDAY, Feb. 4. All usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.

For freight or passage tickets, and all further information, apply at the Company's ticket office, on the wharf foot of Canal-st.

F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 22d of every month:

SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. THINKLEPAUGH, Feb. 22.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. SLOCUM, March 22.
MERRIMACK, Capt. WEB, April 22.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, Sailing regularly every TUESDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

EAGLE, Captain M. R. GREENE, Feb. 10.
MORRO CASTLE, Captain R. ADAMS, Feb. 17.
COLUMBIA, Captain E. WEB SIDE, via Nassau, Feb. 24. For freight or passage apply to

S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail S. S. Co.'s steamer COLUMBIA, Captain R. ADAMS SIDE, Feb. 24, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to

S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President.
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line—Sailing every twenty days from Pier No. 17 East River, at 12 noon. The splendid new steamers

CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. DEAKES, Tuesday, Feb. 22.
ESPATA, Capt. PHILLIPS, Monday, March 14.

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDER & SONS, No. 32 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE STEAMSHIPS, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PASSENGER RATES TO ALL POINTS IN THE INTERIOR.

FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK,

TUESDAY,
THURSDAY
AND SATURDAY.

THE STEAMSHIPS

SAN SALVADOR, Captain NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Feb. 5, from Pier No. 6 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

MONTGOMERY, Captain FAIRCLOTH, SATURDAY, Feb. 5, from Pier No. 11 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 26 West-st.

LEO, Captain DEARBORN, TUESDAY, Feb. 8, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

GENERAL BARNES, Captain MALONY, THURSDAY, Feb. 10, from Pier No. 26 North River, at 3 P. M.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 49 Liberty-st.

FOR MOBILE,

VIA FERNANDINA ROUTE

THE FLORIDA RAILROAD COMPANY WILL DISPATCH THE FIRST-CLASS STEAMSHIP MERCEDITA, Captain BEARSE,

On SATURDAY, Feb. 5, from Pier No. 29 North River, at 3 P. M. Cargo delivered without lighterage at Mobile.

Is now receiving. Has elegant passenger accommodations.

Passage guaranteed at one and a half per cent. to Mobile.

Through Rates and Bills Lading given to Selma, Montgomery, and all points in the interior at LOWER RATES than any other line.

For Freight or Passage apply to

J. V. PATTERSON, Agent, No. 17 West-st., or to R. M. DRUMMOND & CO., No. 94 Wall-st.

Mobile Agents, A. J. INGERSOLL & CO.

SHIPPING.

NEW-YORK AND GALVESTON STEAMSHIP.

OLD LINE—LOW FREIGHT.

The well-known first-class steamer

DE SOTO, Capt. H. Morton, commander, will leave Pier No. 29 North River, on SATURDAY, Feb. 5, at 3 P. M. Cargo taken at through rates for St. Louis, Memphis and all points in Texas.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to

LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 49 Liberty-st.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should secure Jean's valise without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from the multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage; in securing the best accommodations; in putting the traveler from imposition, and in fact, in all manner of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 5 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

TAPSCOTT'S EMIGRATION AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE OFFICE.—Passage from Liverpool and Queenstown weekly, by first-class steamships. Also from Liverpool and London, by weekly sailing Packets. Drafts for £1 and upward, available in any part of Great Britain and Ireland, at the lowest rates, at TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO., No. 56 South-st., New-York.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Trains leave 30th-st. as follows:

6:00 A. M., Cincinnati and Chicago express, drawing-room cars attached.

10:30 A. M., day express, drawing-room cars attached.

4:00 P. M., Montreal express, drawing-room cars attached.

6:30 P. M., Pacific express, with sleeping cars through to Chicago without change, via N. C. Railroad, also Le Roy and M. S. Railroad, (daily.)

11:00 P. M., night express, sleeping cars attached.

7:00 A. M., 2:30 and 5 P. M., Poughkeepsie trains.

9:00 A. M., 4:15 and 5:30 P. M., Peekskill trains.

1:30 and 5:30 P. M., Sing Sing trains.

6:40, 7:30, 9:30 A. M., 12 M., 3, 4:25, 5:10, 7 and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.

(9:00 A. M., to Poughkeepsie Sundays.)

NOV. 15, 1869. J. M. TOUCEY, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS WILL LEAVE Edepots at foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., as follows:

Through Express trains leave Chambers-st. at 8 A. M., 10 A. M. and 6:30 P. M. (daily.) leave 23d-st. at 7:45 A. M., 10:45 A. M. and 6:15 P. M. (daily.) New and improved Drawing-room Coaches will accompany the 8 A. M. train through to Buffalo, connecting at Hornellsville with magnificent Sleeping Coaches through to Cleveland and Galion. Sleeping Coaches will accompany the 10 A. M. train from Susquehanna to Buffalo, and the 6:30 P. M. train to Rochester, Buffalo and Cincinnati. An Emigrant train leaves daily at 8 P. M. For Port Jervis and Way, 4:30 P. M., (23d-st. 4:15 P. M.,) Orange County Express, (Sundays excepted,) connecting for Warwick, Montgomery, Guilford, Pine Island and Unionville.

For Middletown and Way, at 3:30 P. M., (23d-st. 3:15 P. M.)

For Otisville and Way at 8:30 A. M. daily, (23d-st. 8:15 A. M.)

For Newburg and Way at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 4:30 P. M., (23d-st. 7:45 A. M., 3:15 and 4:15 P. M.)

For Suffern and Way, 5 P. M. and 6 P. M.; (23d-st. 4:45 and 5:45 P. M.) Theatre train, 11:30 P. M., (23d-st. 11 P. M.)

For Paterson and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 6:45 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 11:45 A. M., 1:45 P. M., (daily,) 3:45 P. M., 5:15 P. M. and 6:45 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot, at 8:45 A. M., 9:45 A. M., 12 M., 1:45 P. M., (daily,) 3:45 P. M., 5:15 P. M. and 6:45 P. M.

For Hackensack and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 8:45 A. M., 11:45 A. M., 3:45 P. M., 5:15 P. M., 6:45 P. M. and 8:45 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot, at 9 A. M., 12 M., 4 P. M., 6 P. M., 8 P. M. and 6:45 P. M.

For Piermont, Monsey and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 8:45 A. M., 12:45 P. M., 3:15 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 4:45 P. M., 6:15 P. M., and Saturdays only 12 midnight. From Chambers-st. Depot at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., 3:45 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 5 P. M., 6:30 P. M., and Saturdays only 12 midnight.

Tickets for passage and for apartments in Drawing Room and Sleeping Coaches can be obtained, and orders for the checking and transfer of baggage may be left at the Company's offices, Nos. 241, 529 and 957 Broadway; corner 125th-st., and 2d-av., Harlem; No. 338 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., New-York; No. 3 Exchange-place and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City, and of the agents at the principal hotels.

* To Piermont only.

L. D. RUGGLES, Gen'l Sup't. WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass'r Ag't.

SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.—Winter Arrangement.—On and after Oct. 25 the trains will leave the Roosevelt and Grand st. Ferries as follows: 8:45 A. M., mail and passenger for Patchogue; 10 A. M., for Merrick; 2:30 P. M., express for Babylon; 4:30 P. M., accommodation for Islip, on Saturdays through to Patchogue; 6:30 P. M. for Merrick, on Saturdays through to Babylon. All trains connect at Valley Stream, except the Merrick late and early trains.

C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.

STEAMBOATS.

STONINGTON LINE.

TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.

GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.

Fare always as low as by any other line.

The new and elegant side-wheel steamers

STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT,

Capts. WM. H. JONES, Capt. GEO. B. HULL,

From Pier No. 32, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 4 P. M.

Arriving ahead of all other lines.

Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at No. 2 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK,
President Stonington Steamboat Company.

FOR BOSTON,

Via Fall River, touching at Newport.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.

The splendid steamers

NEWPORT AND OLD COLONY,

Commander LEWIS, Commander SIMMONS,

are now daily (Sundays excepted) at 4 P. M., from Pier No. 20, North River, foot of Chambers-st.

JAMES FISK, JR., President.

M. R. SIMONS, Managing Director.

JOHN LAWRENCE, Passenger Agent.

H. H. MANGAM, Freight Agent.

NAVIGATION STILL CONTINUES open between New-York, Albany and Troy. The steamer CONNECTICUT, of the regular line, will leave this TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, from Pier No. 44, North River, foot of Spring-st., at 6 P. M., connecting with railroads for the West and North. Passengers and freight taken at low rates.

J. W. HANCOX & SONS.

FOR BRIDGEPORT, AND ALL points on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon.

FOR NEW HAVEN, HARTFORD, &C.—Fare $1 25. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New Haven at 8:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

PROPOSALS.

SUPPLIES AND TRANSPORTATION FOR THE UNITED STATES NAVY.

OFFICE OF PURCHASING AND DISBURSING PAYMASTER, UNITED STATES NAVY,
No. 29 Broadway, NEW-YORK, Feb. 4, 1870.

Proposals, sealed and indorsed on the envelope "Bids for Supplies or Transportation advertised," (as the case may be,) will be received at this office until 1 o'clock, the 9th inst., for the following Supplies and Transportation, viz.: Supplies to be of the best quality, and delivered free of expense at the Navy Yard, New-York, viz.:

"SUPPLIES."

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE.

6 boxes Tin, XX Prime, 14x20, 1,000 pounds ¼ Hoop Iron, 400 pounds Sheet Lead, 4 pounds square foot, 500 pounds, 20d. cut., and 100 pounds 6d. Finishing Nails. 50 pounds White Lead, in oil, 25 pounds Gum Camphor in lumps, 1 dozen Small Sponges, 12 dozen Lamp Chimneys, 5 pounds Cotton Twine Sewing, 100 pounds Worsted Yarn, all wool. Iron Wheelbarrows, 1 Leather Splitting Gauge, 10 inch, 3 4-inch Fine Brushes, complete, 3 solid Punches, square cast steel, 0 to 8; 4 pair Shoe Lasts, Nos. 6 to 9, 4 dozen Sash Tools, Nos. 4, 5 and 6, 1 Washburn's improved Chuck, 4-inch, 3 Patent Extension Bits, 1 to 2 inch. One Sheet, 3 sets Figure Bevels Stamps, Letters and Figures, 1-13 and ¼-inch, 4 Rivet Set and Headers, cast steel, Nos. 00, 2, 4 and 8, 13 dozen Files, 8 to 16-inch ass't., 19 gross Brass Screws, ¾ to 1 inch, 5 gross Iron Screws, Smith's Solid Augurs, 9-16, ¾ and 11-16 inch., 6 gross Iron Screws, 1 ¼, No. 16, 5 pounds, Split Escutcheon Pins, 30 pounds Red Sealing Wax, common, 800 balls Black Wax, 30 sets Gravers, 1 Vernier Compass.

BUREAU CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR.

2 Reams Emery Cloth, each Nos. FFF, 60, 70, 80, 90, 100, 120; 10 pounds Escutcheon Pins, ¾ in.; 300 pounds Iron Rivets, Bronze Boxy; 2,000 pounds A. A. Lead Pipe, each 1¼ in. 2 in., and 1,000 pounds A. A. Lead Pipe, 1¼ in.

BUREAU STEAM ENGINEERING.

2,000 Buahels Hardwood Charcoal. 1 Barrel Spanish Brown, 1 Carboy Sulphuric Acid, 1 Carboy Muriatic Acid, 1 Carboy Tripoli.

The Honorable Secretary of the Navy directs that in future bids for supplies shall be received only from parties who are bona fide manufacturers of or dealers in the articles they offer to furnish.

TRANSPORTATION.

BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING,

For about 53 kegs of pickles and 254 boxes containing tobacco, soap, candles, small stores, measuring in all about 537 feet, to be taken direct from the Navy Yard, New-York, and delivered at Callao, Peru. Freight free of primage. Payable in currency after receipt inspected bill of lading.

Bidders for supplies are referred to the respective officers in charge of the Navy Yard for samples and further information, and will state in their proposals the time within which they will commence deliveries, if awarded to them, which must not exceed ten days from date of order. The right is reserved to reject any or all bids that may not be deemed advantageous to the Government. Bids for any article or item of supplies awarded within the time specified. Blank forms for tenders will be furnished at this office, and bids will be opened at the hour above named, when parties interested are invited to be present.

J. O. BRADFORD, Paymaster U. S. N.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Proposals will be received by the undersigned, at his office, in Minneapolis, Minn., until Feb. 17, 1870, at 12 o'clock noon, for the grading, masonry, piling and trestle work of the Superior branch of said road, between the towns of Stockton and Red Wing, on the line of the St. Paul and Chicago Railway. Maps, profiles and specifications can be seen at the office of the Minnesota Railway Construction Company, No. 107 Second-st., St. Paul.

D. O. SHEPARD,
Chief Engineer Minnesota Railway Construction Co.
Dated Jan. 25, 1870.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TWO DOUBLE GLUE KETTLES FOR sale; capacity about 80 gallons each. To be seen at No. 206 Pearl-st., up stairs.

GUERLAIN,
PERFUMER,
Paris, No. 15 Rue de la Paix, Paris.

A REGULAR MEETING OF THE Association of Master Masons held Feb. 3, 1870, at the Exchange Room, No. 51 Liberty-st., it was resolved to pay stone and brick masons $4 per day; stone and brick layers ($4) four dollars per day; plasterers ($2 25) two dollars and twenty five cents per day, ten hours constituting a day's work.

D. C. WEEKS, Chairman, pro tem.
MARC SCHULTZ, Secretary.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

GRACE CHAPEL.—FREE SEATS.—EAST entrance opposite the Academy of Music. Communion to-morrow, Rev. JOHN W. KRAMER, Minister in charge. Services on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. In the evening the sacrament will be in the course of sermon for the people by Rev. A. B. GASTER, D. D.

THE HOUSE, NO. 272 WATER-ST., (between Dover-st. and Peck-slip,) recently occupied and known as "Kit Burns' Dog Pit," will be dedicated and opened for permanent religious work to be known as the "Water-st. Mission and Home for Women," on MONDAY, 7th inst., at 3 P. M. Religious services will be held on the occasion, and addresses by by Rev. Bishop JAMES, Rev. THEO. L. CUYLER and Hon. Supreme Judge CHARLES P. DALY, the daily prayer meeting from 12 to 1, to begin on TUESDAY, 8th inst.

MERCER-ST. PRESBYTERIAN Church, between Waverley-place and 8th-st., Rev. Dr. BOOTH, Pastor.

Morning service at 10½ o'clock.

Afternoon service at 3½ o'clock.

Young people's meeting in the Chapel, No 220 Greene-st., at 7½ P. M. Strangers are cordially invited and welcomed to these services.

"FOR THE RESCUE OF FALLEN Women."—Rev. MORGAN DIX, D. D., will deliver a sermon in Zion Church, Madison-av., corner of 38th-st., on SUNDAY EVENING, Feb. 6. His text will be *The Midnight Mission*, which has just entered upon the fourth year of its successful work, and in aid of which a collection will be made. Services will commence at 7½. The public is invited.

ST. PHILIP'S PROTESTANT EPIS. Society, Church, Mulberry-st., near Bleecker-st.—There will be a series of Sunday night services at this church SUNDAY EVENING, Feb. 6. Rev. Dr. R. A. WASHBURN, D. D., Rector of Calvary Church, will preach. Services 7½ P. M. A collection will be made for the benefit of the church. The public are cordially invited to attend.

REV. T. DE WITT TALMAGE WILL Reinecture in the Fourth Presbyterian Church, 34th-st., near 4th-av. THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 10, 1870, at 8 o'clock. Subject—Rocks on which People Split. Tickets, 50 cents. To be had at Thomas Nelson & Sons, No. 52 Bleecker-st.; A. D. F. Randolph, No. 770 Broadway; F. Blume, No. 1,125 Broadway, and at the door.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF SEA and Land, corner Market and Henry sts.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. EDWARD HOPPER, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Administration of the Lord's Supper immediately after the morning sermon. Sabbath School concert at 2 P. M.: addresses by the Pastor, Messrs. WOODRUFF, BACON and CASSIDY; singing by the School. Seats all free.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY. The Calvary Chapel of the House of Industry and Children's Home, No. 155 Worth-st., will be dedicated MONDAY, Feb. 7, at 2½ o'clock. Rev. Drs. PAXTON, GANSS, HALL and JOHN COTTON SMITH are expected to take part in the exercises. All are cordially invited to be present.

CHURCH OF ST. JOHN BAPTIST, (Episcopal,) Murray Hill, Lexington-av., corner of 35th-st.—The last of the sermons on *Purgatory* will be preached by the Rector, Rev. Dr. DUFFIE, on SUNDAY MORNING, Feb. 6. Services at 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M. Strangers are invited and will be furnished with seats.

NEW YORK PORT SOCIETY.—Preaching at the Mariners' Church, corner of Catharine and Madison sts., SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by the associate Pastor, Rev. BENJ. F. MILLARD. Preaching also at the Missions, corner of Cherry and Dover sts., and at No. 27 Greenwich-st., at 3 P. M.

FRENCH EVANGELICAL CHURCH, No. 9 University-place, between Waverley-place and 8th-st.—Divine service every SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. in the chapel of the Union Theological Seminary. Sunday School at 9 o'clock A. M. Rev. A. GORI, Pastor.

A MEETING FOR THE WOMAN'S Union Missionary Society will be held SABBATH EVENING at the South Reformed Church, 5th-av., corner of 21st-st., at 7½. Addresses may be expected from Rev. Dr. TYNG, Dr. JOHN HALL, and CARLETON, the Eastern traveler.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, No. 155 Worth-st.—Sabbath services are held at this institution every SABBATH AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. Short addresses and singing by a choir of more than 200 children. Strangers are invited to attend. S. B. HOLLIDAY, Superintendent.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, Madison-av., cor. 35th-st. There will be divine service and the holy communion in this church on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock, and in the evening at 7½ o'clock divine service and sermon. Rev. Dr. MONTGOMERY will preach on both occasions.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY COMMUNION, West 20th-st.—Rev. Dr. POTTER, Rector of Grace Church, will deliver a sermon to young men before the Young Men's Society of this church, on SUNDAY EVENING, Feb. 6. Service begins at 7½. Young men are especially invited to attend.

A FREE SERVICE.—THE SUNDAY evening service at the Broadway Tabernacle Church, corner 34th-st. and 4th-av. free. SUNDAY EVENING Dr. THOMPSON will discuss the question—*Shall the State be taxed to support the Roman Catholic or any other sect?*

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH, COOPER Institute, Room No. 24.—Preaching on SUNDAY by Elder S. W. BARNES, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Subject, morning—*The Resurrection Life*; afternoon—*The Evidences of Christ's Coming at Hand.* All are cordially invited to attend. Seats free.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH, 18TH-ST., near 8th-av.—On SUNDAY Rev. H. H. COLE will preach at 7½ A. M. Rev. Dr. GALLAUDET at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. for deaf mutes, and Rev. Dr. WARNER at 7½ P. M., subject—*Safety in the Old Paths.* At 4 P. M. choral service with catechetical instruction.

N. E. CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.—Rev. JULIAN M. STURTEVANT, Jr., Pastor in charge, will preach SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Service in Rutgers Chapel, 5th-av., between 41st and 42d sts. All invited; seats free.

REV. R. H. PADDOCK, D. D., RECtor of Grace Church, Brooklyn, will preach in St. Peter's Church, West 20th-st., on SUNDAY EVENING, in aid of the Young Men's Association. Strangers invited. Rev. Dr. PIERCE will preach in the morning and Rev. Dr. STAUNTON in the evening. Seats free.

ALLEN-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—PREACHing at 10½ o'clock A. M. by Rev. F. RAWLINS, D. D., of Indiana, Chairman of the Book Committee of the M. E. Church, and at 7½ o'clock P. M. by the Pastor, Rev. GEORGE LANSING TAYLOR.

HOWARD MISSION AND HOME for Little Wanderers. No. 40 New Bowery.—Sabbath School on SUNDAY at 2½ P. M., and preaching at 7½ P. M. in the Chapel. All are invited.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION.—There will be a free service in the church, corner of 5th-av. and 10th-st., on SUNDAY EVENING next at 7½ o'clock. All seats free.

ST. JAMES' CHURCH, EAST 72D-ST.—SUNDAY services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., Rector of the Church of the Holy Trinity, will preach in the EVENING.

THOMPSON-STREET PRESBYTERIAN Church, corner Houston.—Preaching SABBATH, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. by the Pastor, Rev. WILLIAM PAGE. Strangers made welcome.

REV. E. N. KELLOGG'S WILL PREACH on SUNDAY, 6th inst., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., in Bryant Hall, No. 104 East 54th-st., between Lexington and 3d ave. Seats free to all.

REV. E. P. FOSTER, D. D., WILL Preach on SUNDAY, 6th inst., at St. Luke's M. E. Church, 41st-st., near 8th-av., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

REV. GEO. H. HEPWORTH WILL Preach in the Church of the Messiah, Park-av. and 34th-st., SUNDAY, Feb. 6, Morning and Evening. Subject, morning—*Satan: Who He is and What.*

FREE CHURCH OF ST. MATTHIAS, Rev. R. E. CORNWALL, D. D., Rector, No. 210 West 43d-st., near Broadway.—Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

SISTER BENSON, THE MISSIONARY, will preach at the Second Advent Hall, No. 405 Grand-st., corner Clinton, SUNDAY at 3 o'clock P. M. Preaching as usual at 10½ A. M.

FREE CHURCH OF THE HOLY Light, 7th-av., near 19th-st.—Divine service at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Rev. BAYLEUSS BENJAMIN will preach.

A FREE AFTERNOON SERVICE IN the Church of the Holy Trinity, Madison-av., corner of 42d-st., every SUNDAY, at 3½ o'clock.

THE REV. P. DORRIT, PASTOR OF JOHN-st. M. E. Church, will preach SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M. Seats free; strangers invited.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, 42d-st., near 5th-av.—Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Rector of St. James' Church, will preach at 10½ o'clock A. M.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH.—REV. WM. LLAMB, Rector and Conductor, will preach at

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

REV. DR. POWERS WILL LEC-ture at the Church of the People, large hall of the Cooper Institute, SUNDAY EVENING, Feb. 6, 1870, at 7½ o'clock, under the auspices of the Sons of Temperance. Addresses by Rev. H. B. NORTHROP, Pastor of 23d-st. Presbyterian Church, New-York City; Captain CHARTERS, Rev. Mr. ——, Secretary, and others. Rev. S. J. MERRITT, Jr., G. W. P. S. T., will preside. Seats free. Pledges will be circulated.

GRAND UNION TEMPERANCE MEETing at the Church of the People, large hall of the Cooper Institute, SUNDAY EVENING, Feb. 6, 1870, at 7½ o'clock, under the auspices of the Sons of Temperance. Addresses by Rev. H. B. NORTHROP, Pastor of 23d-st. Presbyterian Church, New-York City; Captain CHARTERS, Rev. Mr. ——, Secretary, and others. Rev. S. J. MERRITT, Jr., G. W. P. S. T., will preside. Seats free. Pledges will be circulated.

THE CONSERVATIVE SPIRIT OF the Gospel will be urged by Rev. DR. DUFFIE in ritual and doctrine. Four sermons upon this subject will be preached in St. Ann's Free Church, 18th-st., near 8th-av., on the SUNDAY EVENINGS of the present month, at 7½ o'clock. The first SUNDAY EVENING. Seats can now be secured at the Academy of Music, Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, Dodd's Express, No. 944 Broadway, and No. 114 Broadway.

BOOTH'S THEATRE,
23d-st., between 6th and 6th ave.

FIFTH WEEK.

EVERY EVENING EXCEPT SATURDAY.
EDWIN BOOTH
as
HAMLET.

FIFTH HAMLET MATINEE
ON SATURDAY, FEB. 5, at ONE.

SATURDAY EVENING,
EMMA WALLER
in her great impersonation of
MEG MERRILIES.

Please take notice—The curtain rises precisely at 7½.

For the better accommodation of the public, the box sheet will be open
TWO WEEKS IN ADVANCE,
at the box office of the theatre, or at its branch ticket office, at the music store of C. H. Ditson & Co., No. 711 Broadway.

WALLACK'S.

POSITIVELY THE

LAST	LAST	LAST
LAST	LAST	LAST
MATINEE.	MATINEE.	
MATINEE.	MATINEE.	
OURS.	OURS.	OURS.
OURS.	OURS.	

THIS SATURDAY, FEB. 5,
At 1½ P. M. Doors open at 1.
General admission, $1. No extra charge for reserving seats.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.

THIS (SATURDAY) EVENING AT 8,
COMEDIE FRANCAISE.
Mlle. MULTON.
(The French version of Enoch Arden by Lynne.)
Mme. MOREAU in her admirable role of Mlle. Multon.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE

Successor to Barnum's.
Broadway, corner 30th-st.
OPEN EVERY DAY AND EVENING.

LAST MATINEE.	DORA BELLA.	
LAST MATINEE.		DORA BELLA.
IXION	IXION	
IXION	IXION	
and	and	and
BLONDES.		BLONDES.
BLONDES.		BLONDES.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS,

NO. 585 BROADWAY.
GREAT SUCCESS—HUNDREDS TURNED

Screams of laughter at the new pantomime of HASH.
THE BEST HASH IN THE CITY.
Hash you not seen the new Pantomime?
Delightful Balls at the Fat Men's Ball. The Fat Men's Ball is the Fricoee's greatest Burlesque. Take your partner to the Fat Men's Ball TO-NIGHT.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT.....Director
CINDERELLA MATINEES
WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2½.
EVERY NIGHT AT 8.
THE SPLENDID NEW PROGRAMME,
singularly novel and immensely popular, introducing
MANY NEW ARTISTS IN NEW ACTS.
THE FOUR DENZERS, HERCULES LIBBY.
BLIND MAN'S BUFF ON HORSEBACK,
The laughable Equestrian Comicality, entitled
BILLY BUTTON.
CINDERELLA AT THE MATINEES ONLY.
1870. 1870.

BAL D'OPERA.

MASQUE ET TRAVESTI.
AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
THURSDAY, FEB. 10, 1870.
Two colossal orchestras will be in attendance under the direction of Messrs. Lander & Grill.
TICKETS, FIVE DOLLARS.
To be had at the Academy; Schirmer's, 701 Broadway; 114 Broadway, and from the Committees.

THE PASSIONS.

AT STEINWAY HALL,
SATURDAY EVENING, FEB. 12, AT 8 O'CLOCK.
Tickets at $1; reserved seats 50 cents extra; at Schuberth's, No. 820 Broadway; Schirmer's No. 701 Broadway; Biddle's, No. 180 Broadway; Bullman's, No. 112 Broadway, and at the Hall.

JAMES FAIRMAN'S STUDIO,
No. 212 5th-av.
Open to visitors every SATURDAY from 1 to 5 P. M.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S

CLASSES FOR DANCING,
At No. 212 5th-av. on Mondays, Thursdays, or Tuesdays and Fridays.
At No. 681 5th-av., on Wednesdays and Saturdays, or Saturday mornings.
Also, evening classes on Mondays and Thursdays for gentlemen. Class now forming for Monday and Thursday mornings. Send for a circular.

DE GARMO'S

DANCING ACADEMY
NO. 32 EAST 14TH-ST., CORNER 4TH-ST.
Morning, Afternoon and Evening Classes—Tuesdays and Fridays, Wednesdays and Saturdays.

HLASKO'S ACADEMY OF DANCING, 64 West 26th-st.—Morning and afternoon classes daily. Gentlemen Monday and Thursday, at 4 P. M.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!!

HORACE WATERS, NO. 481 BROADWAY, will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, at extraordinarily low prices, for cash during this month, or will take from $5 to $25 monthly until paid; pianos to let, and rent money applied if purchased. New Chickering pianos to rent. Monthly installments received for same.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD PIANO, CHEAP, call at MERRELL'S warerooom, 8 Union-square. Sold on installments or rented; any way to suit customers. Only look at them before you decide elsewhere.

INSTRUCTION.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

NOS. 212 AND 214 6TH-AV.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE No. 40 Washington-square, (South,) GEORGE W CLARKE, A.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

Professor NOYES began a series of lectures before the Young Men's Christian Association yesterday evening. The subjects of the course are "Sight and Hearing," and the lecturer confined himself last evening to a general description of the nervous system and an anatomical description of the eye. Diagrams and plates innumerable, with the aid of a magic lantern, served to explain the different points of the lecturer's argument. The course cannot but prove an exceedingly profitable and interesting one.

At the Berean Baptist Church, corner of Bedford and Downing streets, next Tuesday evening, Rev. Dr. DOWLING will lecture on "Marrying and Matrimony," in behalf of the Sabbath School of the Church. A likeness of Dr. DOWLING will be presented to each lady present who has been married by him. He has united 1,200 couples.

At sunrise yesterday morning, the mercury in the thermometer stood at nineteen degrees above zero, (Fahrenheit;) at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, twenty-six degrees; at 11 in the evening, twenty-two degrees. Owing to the piercing wind, which blew all day, men were more susceptible to the cold on that day than on any previous day during the Winter. On Dec. 7, at 6:30 A. M., the mercury stood lower, or at sixteen degrees; at 3 P. M., twenty-seven degrees; at 11 P. M., twenty-one degrees. We have had the mildest January this year ever experienced in this latitude for over twenty-five years.

The members of the Ionic Lodge No. 486, held their annual ball last evening at Apollo Hall, corner of Broadway and Twenty-eighth-street. An interesting feature in the affair was the presence of about forty Knights of the St. John's Commandery Masons of Philadelphia who arrived at the Metropolitan Hotel yesterday, as the guests of Ivanhoe Commandery in New-York. They were attended in full regalia, and the eminent Commander of the Philadelphia body was presented with an honorary membership of the Ionic Lodge with appropriate knightly ceremonies. Mr. GILBERT R. GANDEE was floor manager on the occasion, and under his superintendence the ball passed off with satisfaction to all parties.

The annual ball of the Copestone Lodge took place last evening at Irving Hall, and was one of the most successful of the season. The hall was tastefully decorated, and the arrangements were conducted on a scale of completeness not equalled on former occasions. Dancing was kept up with spirit during the entire night.

The Broadway Tabernacle Church, corner Thirty-fourth-street, Rev. JOSEPH P. THOMPSON, D.D., LL.D., Pastor, desiring to offer every facility to those who have no church-connection, especially to strangers in the City, and such as are detained from church by inability to pay for sittings, have, by a vote of the pew holders, decided to make all the sittings in their Church free at the Sunday evening service. In the morning at 10:30, strangers will be seated by the ushers; and sittings in the galleries, some of them the most eligible in the house, are always free.

A fresh charge was made against HORACE P. CLARK, proprietor of a wholesale liquor store in Dey-street, yesterday, by Deputy-Collector CLIFFORD THOMSON. The accused is arrested for having, as is alleged, opened barrels of liquor which had been branded by the Government for the purpose of mixing it with an inferior quality. He was allowed to go in $500 bail, after paying the Commissioner's fees.

Professor ADOLPHUS ROHDE will lecture on "The World Before the Deluge," giving a series of 100 pictorial illustrations, at the Hall of the Young Men's Christian Association, next Tuesday evening.

The wife and sister of the letter carrier named STONEBRIDGE, who is charged with embezzling letters, made a warm appeal in behalf of the accused at the District-Attorney's office yesterday. They asked that he be released from Ludlow-street Jail on $3,000 bail, but the Government officers were not disposed to be lenient. It is said that the accused is likely to receive ten years' imprisonment in case he is convicted.

General VIELE desires it to be stated that he was not at the Charity Ball on the 3d inst., and that the mention of his name in the connection in which it was given in our report was an error.

Mrs. L. C. HOLLOWAY will repeat her lecture on "Charlotte Brontë," next Friday evening, at Cooper Institute, for the benefit of the Cuban Junta. At the previous delivery of this lecture in January, the fair lecturer achieved a brilliant success.

At a meeting of the German Legal Aid Society, held at No. 10 Stanton-street, last night, a report was made by Mr. S. HERZBERG, the President of the Society, showing that six additional attorneys offered their services to the Society, free of charge. They now number eighteen, and since the last meeting of the Society, held on the 18th ult., applications in twenty-three law cases were made to the Society.

MOORE T. MASON, residing at New-Lebanon, N. Y., was committed to await the action of the Grand Jury in the United States Marshal's Office, yesterday, on a charge of attempting to obtain money from the Albany Post Office by means of perjury. The accused endeavored to prove an *alibi*.

Last evening Detective SYMINGTON, of the Central Police, arrested JOHN C. L. ALLANBACH, a German, 38 years of age, upon a complaint made by RICHARD LLORENS, of No. 40 West Fourth street, of grand larceny. The prisoner will be arraigned at the Tombs this morning.

Yesterday morning a fire was discovered in a quantity of straw and rags piled up on the rear stoop of No. 93 Crosby-street, but was extinguished without any damage being done. It was supposed to be of incendiary origin, but no arrest was made.

A fire occurred yesterday morning in the kitchen of No. 62 Essex-street, occupied by FREDERICK SCHELLER. The damage of $200 is fully covered by insurance.

JAMES REVINGTON, *alias* Peter Livingston, and JOHN JAMESON, were arraigned yesterday at the Jefferson Market Police Court, before Judge SCOTT, charged with breaking into the premises of GEORGE H. MORRISON, No. 23 East Fifteenth-street, and stealing a large quantity of property estimated at $1,600. Officer REILLY, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, testified that on the night of the 3d of February, while on duty near Fifteenth-street, he observed the prisoners in Mr. HARRISON's house, with a bundle containing several articles of value belonging to Mr. HARRISON in their possession. Upon perceiving him they immediately fled, but he subsequently succeeded in arresting them and conveying them to the Station. The prisoners were held for examination.

Three cigar manufacturers named SOLOMON FRANK, ALONZO FRANK and WM. BETTLEMAN, doing business in Liberty-street, were arrested yesterday on a charge of not keeping proper entries of their stock, &c., on their books. They were held in $500 each.

Patrolman LANCASTER, of the Harbor Police, was patroling the North River in a small boat yesterday, when he saw a junk boat off the foot of Jay-street, which he overhauled and arrested the occupant, who gave his name as JAS. CURRAN. In the boat were 400 pounds of cocoa, which the policeman delivered to the Property Clerk as stolen property.

THOMAS LYONS and JOHN KENNY were brought up at the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, before Judge COX, on a charge of breaking into the house of ALBERT BLUNN, No. 324 East Thirtieth-street, on the previous evening, and stealing property to the amount of $35. The prisoners were observed leaving the premises with the property in their possession by MICHAEL O'BRIEN. They were held to answer.

The Capmakers' Central Society held a meeting at the Bowery Garden last night for the purpose of reorganizing the Society, which has been much neglected lately. It is composed of male and female members.

Mr. CHAS. WOODRUFF, a salesman in the live stock market of this City, died yesterday morning of brain fever. He leaves a widow and one child.

Coroner KEENAN held an inquest yesterday over the remains of ISAIAH TOTTEN, aged 35, a native of Ireland, residing at No. 127 Hudson-street. TOTTEN was a wholesale confectioner, and occupied the third and fourth floors, and fell through the hatchway that had been carelessly left open over night. The jury censured the lessees of the building, Messrs. PHIPPS & EVANS, for neglecting to erect barriers.

Officer JOHN H. CRAWFORD, of the Sixteenth Precinct, who was held on Thursday by Justice DOWLING on a charge of receiving the bribe of $50 from CHARLES DIMOND, the saloon keeper arrested for passing counterfeit money, was yesterday remanded for examination before one of the United States Commissioners.

At the Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, before Judge SCOTT, ALLEN G. TAYLOR was brought up on a charge of maliciously setting fire to the premises of Mr. HARRIS GOLDSMITH, No. 512 Grand-street, on the night of the 27th of January. The particulars of the case have already been published in the TIMES. The prisoner pleaded guilty, but stated in mitigation of the offence that he was in such a state of drunkenness at the time that he was unaccountable for his actions. He was held to answer.

JAMES WELSH, a laborer, of No. 44 Monroe-street, stole a quantity of books, valued at $62, from in front of the New-York and Boston Express Company's office, No. 20 Park-place, and was arrested with the package in his possession. On the complaint of FRANCIS O. PRATT, Justice DOWLING remanded the prisoner for trial.

The dwelling of LOUIS HANNEY, at No. 5 Centre Market-place, was entered by burglars on the 3d inst., when a gold watch and other property to the value of $76, was carried off. ESTELLA SNYDER, a neighbor to the complainant, saw EDWARD MCPHILLIPS, THOS. BRENNAN and JOHN KENNEDY break into the house, and on their being arrested and arraigned before Justice DOWLING, these men were committed for trial.

HENRY BECK, aged 37, and a German, died suddenly yesterday at No. 41 Mulberry-street, from unknown causes.

CATHARINE ROGERS, a domestic in the employ of KATE DONAHOE, at No. 244 East Forty-eighth-street, was arraigned before Justice DOWLING yesterday, accused of having stolen a quantity of [illegible] jewelry valued at [illegible]. [illegible] MCNAMARA, of No. 22 Mott-street, aged 60 years, received a portion of the plunder, the remainder being pawned. Mrs. MCNAMARA was arrested on a charge of receiving stolen goods. [illegible]

[illegible]

Rev. NOAH HUNT SCHENCK, D. D., rector of St. Ann's Church, will deliver the first of a series of lectures and readings in St. Ann's Hall, corner of Clinton and Livingston streets, on the evening of Tuesday, the 8th inst. Subject of the first lecture, "Names."

From the first annual report of the Fire Commissioners, it appears that out of the $175,000 appropriated to their use a balance remains of $203 18; that the sum of $290,000 will be required to maintain the Department as it is for the next year; and that four new companies being necessary, the additional cost would be $98,914, making the total needs of the Department for the ensuing year amount to $388,914, very little short of $400,000, and that the present force consists of 13 engines, 6 trucks, each engine having nine members, and each truck company a like number.

Yesterday a motion was made in the Supreme Court, before Judge GILBERT, to dissolve an injunction restraining the Brooklyn, Hunter's Point and Prospect Park Railroad Company from running their cars over the tracks in First-street. The motion was made on the ground that the City Railroad Company had no right to run cars along First-street, and that the defendants had the right, the Common Council having changed their route from Second to First-street. Decision reserved.

The Commissioners of Estimate for the widening and opening of the Ninth-avenue, from the Plaza at Prospect Park to the Circle at the western angle of the Park at Fifteenth-street, from its intersection at that point to the Coney Island road, have finished and filed their report. The cost of the improvement is $70,370, of which $66,457 consists of land awards, which have all been assessed back upon the property benefited.

On Thursday afternoon at 3 o'clock, the house of Mr. H. G. WOOD, No. 33 Third-street, South Brooklyn, was entered through the basement window by a burglar, who took away $1,500 worth of property.

A sneak thief, yesterday, found his way into the house of Mr. SPAULDING, No. 8 Delmonico-place, and succeeded in carrying away $600 in greenbacks, which Mrs. SPAULDING had in a bureau drawer.

The liquor saloon of HUTCHINGS & HOMER, No. 80 Fulton-street, is reported as having been entered, through a rear window, yesterday morning, by burglars, who carried off cigars and tobacco of the value of $125.

JOHN WILLIAMS, a youth of 18 years, was arrested a day or two since for breaking into the house of Mr. THOMAS SKELLY, on Greene-avenue, near Gates, and cutting off about $100 worth of lead pipe. He was held to await the action of the Grand Jury.

Mr. OWEN BOSTWICK, of No. 41 Fort Greene-place, of the firm of BOSTWICK & CO., dealers in hats, &c., at No. 353 Broadway, New-York, committed suicide yesterday by poisoning himself with strychnine. It appears that he has been somewhat deranged since the death of his wife.

About 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon a fire broke out in the resin oil factory of LEAVITT & SMITH, in Walcott-street, near Ferris. The damage to the building amounted to $2,000, and that upon the stock is claimed to have been $8,000.

LONG ISLAND.

Mrs. CANNON, at Hunter's Point, came very near being killed a few days since by two of her enraged neighbors, who were not pleased with the fact that Mrs. CANNON kept a number of hogs in a sty immediately before their doors. They attacked her—one with an ax and the other with a club—and left her for dead. She was carried into the house, and some time elapsed before she recovered consciousness. The two women were arrested, and last evening the matter was partially examined and adjourned by Justice PARCELLS for a further hearing.

The following is taken from the report of the Finance Committee of the Village Trustees of Flushing, for 1869: Receipts—Taxes, $4,183 67; drainage commission, $1,200; notes and bonds, $19,869 19; fines, $27 50; licenses, $15; assessments for mills and cisterns, $1,412 01; assessments for grading streets, $5,196 84; total, $31,985 30. Disbursements—Paid old debts and interest, $7,235 27; for Police Department, $117; Fire Department, $678 77; lighting streets and hall, $1,860 67; bridges, $121 02; printing, $715 25; wells and cisterns, $1,983 16; engineering, $1,264 86; clerk hire, $150; grading streets, $15,536 08; miscellaneous, $586 36; total, $30,909 05; unpaid claims, $22,285 71; assets, 21,966 15. There is a bonded debt against the village of $13,900 60.

NEW-JERSEY.

A man named JAMES BAYLES, of Newark, while breakfasting yesterday morning, at the residence of Mrs. NOLAN, of Elizabeth, whose guest he was, was seized with a fit of immoderate laughter, when a piece of cold meat stuck in his throat and he died before any relief could be rendered.

The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, lessees of the Morris and Essex Railroad, have been fined $100 and costs, in a Newark Justice's Court, for an excessive and illegal charge on freight. It seems that some time ago a bull was freighted to a Mr. LANNING from Waterloo to Newark, for which the plaintiff paid $6, although the distance was only forty-six miles, and the legitimate charges twenty cents per ton only, the half of which the animal weighed. The defendants intend to appeal. Mr. LANNING says that he is $2,000 out of pocket by overcharges, and that numerous suits of a like nature by other parties are threatened.

At a meeting of the directors of the Paterson and Newark Railroad held in the Erie Railroad Office it was decided to cease running the road, as the receipts have been very small, and the lessees (the Erie Company) have been operating it at a loss. The directors also considered $60,000 as exorbitant to secure the right of way. A committee was appointed to endeavor to compromise the matter with Mr. WEILER, who obtained the injunction.

The Wilson-Phillips affair is again before the public. It will be recollected that Miss WILSON charges PHILLIPS with having seduced her, and that he charges her with having horsewhipped him. Yesterday morning PHILLIPS appeared before Recorder MARTINDALE of Jersey City, and stated that Miss WILSON, with another girl, had followed him on board of a Central Railroad train and had fiercely abused him. Miss WILSON explained that she was there in compliance with his request, to accompany him to Panerapo and settle the difficulty between them by being made man and wife. As soon as she entered the car, PHILLIPS announced her loudly to a number of friends as a girl of disreputable character who was dogging him. Finding that she had been deceived she returned to Jersey City. She alleges that the affair was part of a plan laid for her abduction, that she might not be present as a witness in the suit now pending against him, for atrocious assault upon her.

In the Court of Quarter Sessions of Hudson County, yesterday, PATRICK SCANLAN and PATRICK MORGAN, charged with having been engaged in the strikers' riot at Long Dock, were convicted of having unlawfully assembled, and remanded for sentence. It is reported that MORGAN effected his escape from the custody of the constables yesterday.

JULIUS LINDEMAN was yesterday committed by the Recorder of Hoboken for thirty days to the County Jail, on a charge of having brutally assaulted his wife.

The people of Harrison township protest against the passage of the supplement of the charter of the township, which has been submitted to the Legislature for approval.

A family of three persons, residents of the township of Harrison, have died within the last fortnight. The victims of this sad occurrence are HIRAM GILBERT, his widow and a widowed daughter. Fears are entertained that an epidemic prevails in the neighborhood.

Some hopes are entertained of the recovery by Surrogate O'NEIL, of Hudson County, of his sanity. Devise had to be resorted to to get him to the asylum at Trenton, to which he was taken for treatment. He went to Trenton in answer to a decoy letter announcing a meeting of all the Surrogates in the State for the purpose of petitioning for increased fees; and he was driven to the asylum under pretence that he was being taken to the hotel at which he expected to put up.

The father, mother and daughter of a family named GILBERT, residing in East Newark, have died within a week of pneumonia. A brother and sister are the only survivors.

During Thursday night the residence of GEORGE S. STEPHENSON, of East Orange, was entered by burglars and about $900 worth of ornaments and table service stolen.

The Civil Engineer of the New-Jersey Railroad, ISRAEL H. SMITH, has resigned his position to go South, where he has purchased a large tract of land.

Prince Arthur's Movements Yesterday.

The Prince and his suite left the Brevoort House for a horseback ride yesterday morning. Their route extended to the Central Park, and included Lexington-avenue, Third-avenue and Broadway, among other streets. The party returned shortly after 12 o'clock to take lunch, at which Mr. and Mrs. THORNTON and Mr. ARCHIBALD were present. Later in the day the Prince was present at the Philharmonic rehearsal, as related in another column, and afterwards dined with Mr. E. W. STOUGHTON, at the latter gentleman's residence on Fifth-avenue. Here he was met by a very select and distinguished company, Messrs. W. M. Evarts, Edwards Pierrepont, Judge Woodruff, Moses H. Grinnell, D. D. Fields and Judge Blatchford being among the gentlemen present. In the evening the Prince and his Staff graced the rooms of a private Club in Pierrepont-street, Brooklyn, where the visitors were welcomed by a [illegible] and select assemblages. Several invitations have been accepted by Colonel ELPHINSTONE on behalf of the Prince, to attend proposed dinners and receptions, but it is not yet decided whether he will remain to accept them or leave the City to-day, to take part in the Peabody obsequies which occur next week.

THE TURF.

The National Trotting Congress—Third Day's Session.

The Convention reassembled yesterday at 12 M., at the Everett House, for the purpose of receiving the report of the committee appointed to draw up the code of rules and regulations for the government of trotting.

The President, after calling the meeting to order, inquired if the Committee were prepared to report.

Mr. RYNDERS, of New-York, the Chairman of the Committee, said that after many hours of uninterrupted labor and thoughtful consideration, they had drawn up a set of rules and regulations which they would now present to the Convention. The Secretary would read the entire rules first, when they would be taken *seriatim* for discussion, in the event of any objection or amendment being proposed. This plan, he thought, would facilitate the business of the Convention.

The following gentlemen were elected as a Board of Appeals, for the general management and superintendance of the affairs of the Association and the investigation of all charges against members of this association. Amasa Sprague, of Rhode Island, Chairman; T. J. Vail, of Connecticut; G. C. Hull, of New York; H. S. Russell, of Massachusetts; C. J. Hammill, of New-York; M. S. Forbes, of Ohio; D. H. Gale, of Illinois; K. C. Barker, of Michigan; and G. W. Lonman, of Pennsylvania.

The rules were then read *seriatim*, and long and protracted debate ensued, many amendments being proposed and adopted by the Convention as a Committee of the Whole. After several hours' labor, the entire code of rules was revised and adopted by the Congress, and by them the trotting turf throughout the country will hereafter be governed. Our space forbids us publishing them, but they are admirably adapted to effect the object designed by this Congress—the reform of abuses on the trotting turf, its elevation in public estimation as a national sport, and the punishment of the perpetrators of fraud and wrongdoing on the track.

Messrs. RYNDERS, BRUCE and DOE were appointed a Committee to revise the rules of betting. They were empowered to add two members more to their number.

Mr. G. H. SMITH was unanimously elected Secretary and Treasurer, and a vote of thanks passed for his efficient services in the former capacity to this Convention. A vote of thanks was also passed to Mr. BURROWS, the proprietor of the Everett House, for his kindness in tendering his hall to the Convention, and for many courteries extended to the members.

The next meeting of the Congress was fixed to take place at Buffalo in the first week of February, 1871. The Convention then adjourned.

The Long Branch Race Course and the Opposition in the Legislature.

The want of a race course in the vicinity of Long Branch, which has now become so fashionable a Summer seaside resort, has long been felt, and, with a well-managed track, this delightful watering place would speedily become a formidable rival to Saratoga in the height of the season. Last Summer a spirited turfman of this City, Mr. J. CHAMBERLIN, determined to supply this want, and accordingly purchased a tract of ground, which he has fenced in and graded for a race course, at a cost of over $140,000. It is admirably located, about two miles from Long Branch, from which place there is a delightful drive, and it possesses unusual facilities of access to both New-York and Philadelphia, the track being immediately contiguous to the lines of railroad. It is expected that the first meeting will be held in July, and a brilliant programme of sport has been arranged. In his efforts to secure a charter for his track from the New-Jersey Legislature, the enterprising projector has unexpectedly encountered opposition from a quarter least expected. It appears that some years ago, the Paterson Racing Association procured a charter for a race course at Long Branch, but their own meetings at Paterson having become defunct from mismanagement and lack of patronage, no steps were ever taken to form a new track at Long Branch. Now, however, this Association, or rather one or two of its surviving members, have commenced a stubborn opposition to the granting of a charter to the proposed track, on the ground that it would interfere with their vested interests, which have laid dormant for so many years. It is gratifying to announce, however, that the opposition is likely to be ineffectual, and that visitors to Long Branch during the coming season will have an opportunity afforded them of patronizing the exciting sports of the turf on the new race course.

THE TARIFF ON CIGARS.

Mass Meeting of Cigar Makers and Tobacco Dealers—A Demand for the Reestablishment of the Old Rates.

A mass meeting to oppose the reduction of the tariff on imported cigars, was held by cigar manufacturers, cigar makers and tobacco dealers, at the large hall of the Cooper Institute, last night, which was attended by about 1,000 persons, the meeting having been called to order by Mr. CONRAD KUHM, of the German Cigar makers' Union No. 90, of this City, the following officers of the meeting were elected:

GEORGE W. HELME, President; Morris Davis and Alva Oatman, Secretaries; J. B. Cohen, Treasurer; Vice-Presidents, Wm. E. Lawrence, Conrad Kuhm, E. M. Crawford, H. Jacobs, James Gallagher, Joseph Hall, Florence Wollhagen, David Hirsch, John L. Dean, Keeley Moses, George Storm, Mathew Hutchinson, E. Spingarn, Augustus Barth, Isidore M. Bon, Marcus Oppenheimer.

A committee to draft resolutions having been appointed, Hon. JAMES GALLAGHER, of New-Haven, Conn., was introduced. He dwelt at some length on the wrongs inflicted by the legislation of Congress on the manufacturers of cigars since the first Revenue act of 1862. The tax on imported cigars had been fixed by the tariff at $3 a pound and fifty per cent. ad valorem, and now it was resolved by the Committee of Ways and Means to reduce it to $2 50 a pound and twenty-five per cent. ad valorem. By this reduction the trade would suffer so much that forbearance would cease to be a virtue, and it was the duty of the whole tobacco trade of the country to oppose it as one man, and to petition Congress to restore the tariff of $3 a pound and fifty per cent. ad valorem, which was a fair compromise with the trade, at least after the previous vexatious legislation. If Congress wanted to reduce the tariff it might begin to do so with the necessaries of life. The tobacco growers of Connecticut were already aroused as to the falling off of the value of their products, which was equal in amount to $150 additional tax on every acre of land on which they were growing tobacco. He hoped that the delegation in Congress from Connecticut would oppose the passage of the bill. From Philadelphia a petition opposing the reduction in question had already been presented to Congress, and more would be presented from other cities in Pennsylvania during the next few days. It was to be hoped that the Congressmen from the City and State would oppose the passage of the bill. None of them voting for its passage ought to be elected again. He did not want a particular protection for the manufacture of cigars, but only single-handed justice and equal rights. The speech was received with great applause by the audience.

The following resolutions were then read in English and German, and adopted:

Whereas, The present depressed condition of the industrial interests connected with the cigar trade of the country is owing entirely to the change made in the tariff on cigars by the clause introduced into the Internal Revenue bill, section 87, viz.: "Provided, that from and after the passage of this act all cigars imported from foreign ports shall pay a duty of $2 50 per pound and twenty-five per cent. ad valorem," a lower import duty than is fully adequate to protect our interests and low-priced labor of other countries engaged in manufacturing cigars; and whereas, in consequence of this change, thousands of men and women who formerly earned an honest livelihood at this branch of trade are now thrown out of employment; be it therefore

Resolved, That the reduction of the Tariff by the proviso contained in section 87, act of July, 1868, was uncalled for, and against the best interests of the country and home industry.

Resolved, That a further reduction of $2 per pound and twenty-five per cent. ad valorem, which is now recommended by the Ways and Means Committee, would be detrimental and even ruinous to our business and the home culture of leaf tobacco.

Resolved, That we unitedly appeal to all parties in interest to aid us in our endeavors to reëstablish the tariff on cigars to $3 per pound and fifty per cent. ad valorem, as it existed previous to July, 1868.

The following petition was adopted:

To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives, in Congress assembled:

We, the undersigned—cigar manufacturers, journeymen cigar makers, dealers in cigars, growers of and dealers in seed leaf tobacco—would most respectfully represent to your honorable bodies that the present depressed condition of the industrial interests connected with the cigar interest of the country, is owing largely to the change made on the $3 tariff on cigars, by the reduction of the duties from per pound and 50 per cent. ad valorem, to $2 50 per pound and twenty-five per cent. ad valorem, which we have found to work disastrously to our several interests. We do therefore pray your honorable bodies to restore the tariff rates on imported cigars to $3 per pound and fifty per cent. ad valorem, as we are fully persuaded that it will prove both advantageous to the revenue and our several industries. We are also persuaded that the duty should not be reduced until all of our industrial relations are more fixed and reliable.

Mr. CONRAD KUHM addressed the meeting in German. He stated that, with regard to the object of the meeting, the interests of the cigar manufacturers and of the cigar makers were common. Tobacco was considered a luxury, but about fifty thousand men in this country were engaged in the manufacture of cigars and about two hundred thousand persons were dependent on them. The question discussed was a life question to the cigar makers. The public generally would not be benefited by the reduction of the tariff on imported cigars, but only a limited number of importers and dealers in cigars, while the large number of cigar makers and manufacturers of the country would be badly hurt by it.

Mr. S. S. [illegible], of Utica, then addressed the meeting, stating that the injurious legislation of Congress with regard to tobacco and the manufacture of cigars had its origin in the ignorance of Congress with regard to the trade, whose importance might be judged from the fact that it paid from twenty-five to thirty million dollars taxes into the United States Treasury a year. It had been sheer repudiation that the contract which Congress had made with the cigar manufacturers, to have the boxes stamped, had been retracted, and the money paid for the stamps ought of right to be refunded. The labor employed in cigar making in this country could not compete with the cheap labor of other countries.

Mr. J. B. COHEN having made a few remarks in conclusion, it was resolved to have the petition circulated and signed by as many names as possible, and to present it to Congress through the Committee of Arrangements of the meeting. The meeting then adjourned.

Funeral of the Wyble Children.

An immense concourse of people attended the funeral services of ANTHONY, WARREN and JOHN WYBLE, at the Wynockie Methodist Church, yesterday morning. Every resident for miles around turned out to see the dead children, and testify by their presence their sympathy for the bereaved parents. A neatly-lined coffin of butterwood was provided by the generosity of Mr. GILBERT DE BOW, of Wynockie, and in this, side by side in death, lay the three bodies which, after so many days of exposure, were at last to find a Christian burial. The services were brief and simple, but needed no pomp or oratory to make them impressive to the highest degree. At ex-Governor PRICE's suggestion, a subscription or donation list for the benefit of the WYBLE family has been opened and is in charge of Mr. GARRISON, Collector of Bergen County, who will receive any money or clothing bestowed by the charitable, and see that they get it.

More Changes in the Custom House.

The following additional changes were made yesterday in the Appraiser's office, in accordance with orders from Washington: Dr. Headley, appointed Assistant Appraiser, *vice* Dr. O. S. Bartles, removed; J. R. Vanvechten, appointed Examiner, at $2,500, *vice* H. M. Graham, removed. Mr. Graham has been in the Appraiser's office for fifteen years, and much surprise has been expressed at his removal. Leopold Weil, appointed Examiner, at $2,000, *vice* Vanvechten, promoted; General Jos. E. Hamblin, appointed Examiner, at $2,500, *vice* S. P. Williams, removed; General Dennis F. Burke, appointed Examiner, at $1,300, *vice* E. Langer, removed; Dexter Allen, Clerk, at $1,200, *vice* Wm. B. Parsons, removed; Chas. B. King, Clerk, at $1,200, *vice* John Corkle, removed; Mr. John C. Smith, Clerk, at $900, *vice* J. S. Renfield, resigned. This is about the third time that Mr. Smith has been appointed during the last eighteen months.

Fire in the Bowery.

At 7:30 o'clock last evening a fire broke out on the fourth floor of No. 94 Bowery, occupied by MEYERS & DEMUTH, cigar manufacturers. The whole loss is estimated at $1,600. MORRIS O'BRIEN, dealer in fringes and tassels, who occupied the second and fifth floors, suffered in the same amount; H. SIPMAN & BRO., cigar manufacturers, third floor, and M. HEINLEIN, dealer in dry goods, first floor and basement, were each damaged about $500 by water. All of these losses are fully covered by insurance, but the building, which is owned by JOHN JACOB ASTOR, and was damaged to the amount of $2,000, is uninsured. Nothing could be positively learned as to the origin of the fire, but it is supposed to have been caused by an overheated stove.

The Workingmen's Union.

The Workingmen's Union met at No. 267 Bowery last night, with full delegations from all the trades.

Mr. JESSUP, the delegate to the Workingmen's Assembly at Albany, reported the session the largest ever heard; that all the bills sent by this body were placed in the hands of the Judiciary Committee, and that Mr. ALVORD was one of the bitterest enemies of the workingmen. Mr. YOUNG stated that on appearing before the Judiciary Committee, asking the repeal of the Conspiracy law, he was asked why the working classes wanted this law repealed; and that the members expressed much surprise on being informed that trades' unionists had been arrested under it. A committee was appointed to see that the bills before the Legislature were not allowed to be laid aside, and not acted upon.

The Tremont Tragedy—The Verdict.

In the case of CHRISTIAN HERGER, indicted for killing MILTON L. CARPENTER, at the lager-beer saloon of the former, on the 9th of January, by striking him on the head with a wooden mallet, the jury yesterday afternoon rendered a verdict of not guilty.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Feb. 4—11 A. M.—Consols opened at 92¼ for money, and 92⅜ for the account. American Securities quiet and steady; United States Five-twenty Bonds, 1862, 87¼; 1865, old, 86⅞; 1867, 86; Ten-forties, 84⅞. Erie Railway Shares, 20¼; Illinois Centrals, 103¼; Atlantic and Great Western, 26½.

LONDON, Feb. 4.—The following prices of articles of American produce at Liverpool are the closing figures of last evening. The market reports from that city are again delayed this morning. These delays are occasioned by the change recently made in the telegraphic system. The Government on the 1st of February took possession of all the telegraph lines in the Kingdom.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 3—Evening.—COTTON—The market closed steady; Middling Uplands, 11¼d.; Middling Orleans, 11⅜d.@11½d. The sales of the day have been 10,000 bales, including 2,000 for export and speculation. BREADSTUFFS—The market closed dull. Wheat, 9s. ₱ cental for California White; 7s. 7d.@7s. 8d. for No. 2 Red Western, and 8s. 5d. for Red Winter. Flour, 20s. 6d. ₱ bbl. for Western Canal. Corn, 28s. 9d. ₱ quarter for European. Oats, 2s. 5d. ₱ bushel. Barley, 5s. ₱ bushel. Peas, 34s. ₱ quarter for Canadian. PROVISIONS—Pork, 99s. ₱ bbl. for Eastern Prime Mess. Beef, 102s. ₱ tierce for new Extra Prime Mess. Lard, 73s. ₱ cwt. Cheese, 72s. ₱ cwt. for the best grades of American fine. Bacon, 58s. ₱ cwt. for new Cumberland Cut.

PRODUCE—Resin, 5s. ₱ cwt. for common North Carolina, and 14s. for fine. Petroleum, 1s. 5d. ₱ gallon for Spirits, and 2s. for Refined. Tallow, 44s. ₱ cwt. Turpentine, 29s. 6d. ₱ cwt. Linseed, £31 10s. ₱ ton.

LONDON, Feb. 4—11 A. M.—Sugar, 28s. 3d.@28s. 6d. ₱ cwt. for No. 12 Dutch Standard, afloat. Tallow firm at 46s. 3d.@46s. 6d. ₱ cwt. Turpentine dull.

BREMEN, Feb. 3—Evening.—Petroleum closed active at 7 thalers 3 groats.

HAMBURG, Feb. 3—Evening.—Petroleum closed active at 15 marc bancos 14 schilling.

FRANKFORT, Feb. 4.—American Bonds closed firm; Five-Twenties, 92¼.

HAVRE, Feb. 4.—Cotton closed quiet on spot and to arrive.

ANTWERP, Feb. 4.—Petroleum closed declining; quoted at 59½f. for Standard White.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Feb. 4.—EXCHANGE, shade better at 1-10 off, buying; 1-10 premium, selling. FLOUR quiet at $3 80@$5 for Spring Extras. WHEAT active at 80½c.@81c. for No. 2; sales of No. 1 at 88c.@89c.; in the afternoon irregular, with a fair demand at 80¼c.@80¾c. for No. 2. CORN quiet and lower for old; sales at 70½c.@72c. for regular and fresh receipts; in the afternoon dull and nominal at 71c. for No. 2. OATS active; speculative sales of No. 2 at 38¼c.@38¾c. RYE firmer and more active; No. 2, 68c. BARLEY quiet and unchanged. HIGHWINES firm and ½c. higher; sales at 93c.@93½c. in iron bound; 90c. in wood. PROVISIONS firmer. MESS PORK declined 25c.; sales at $25 75@$25 80, cash; $26 12½ seller, March. LARD weaker and less active at 14¾c.@15c. MEATS quiet at 10c. for dry-salted Shoulders; 12¼c. for Rough Sides; 13c.@13¼c. for Short Rib Middles, loose. CATTLE without material change. HOGS advanced 10c.@15c. and active; sales at $8 50@$9 25 for Common to Extra Prime. Dressed HOGS active and in good demand at $9 50@$10 37½, dividing on 200 lbs. RECEIPTS—6,500 bbls. Flour, 26,000 bushels Wheat, 26,000 bushels Corn, 8,500 bushels Oats, 1,100 bushels Rye, 2,500 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—5,000 bbls. Flour, 11,000 bushels Wheat, 11,000 bushels Corn, 3,800 bushels Oats, 1,800 bushels Rye, 1,300 bushels Barley, 1,500 Hogs.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 4.—COTTON in fair demand and firm at 24¼c.@24½c. for Middling; sales, 6,400 bales; receipts, 11,724 bales; exports—to Liverpool, 2,621 bales; to Barcelona, 828 bales; to Malaga, 399 bales; coastwise, 4 bales; net receipts of the week, 47,883 bales; coastwise, 2,470 bales; total, 50,333 bales; exports—to Liverpool, 11,373 bales; to Havre, 3,878 bales; other foreign ports, 2,184 bales; coastwise, 2,696 bales; sales of the week, 27,000 bales; stock, 212,650 bales. FLOUR active at $5 35@$5 80 @$6 18. CORN scarce and firmer at $1 07½. OATS, 75c. BRAN, $1 30. HAY, $28. PORK, $29@$29 50. BACON scarce at 14c.@17c.@18¼c. LARD—Tierce, 16¼c.@16½c.; Keg, 18c. SUGAR firmer; Prime, 11½c. @11¾c. MOLASSES a shade better; Prime, 68c.@71c. WHISKY and COFFEE unchanged. GOLD, 121. Sterling EXCHANGE, 130⅞. New-York Sight EXCHANGE, ⅛ ₱ cent discount.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 4.—TOBACCO steady and unchanged. COTTON nominally 24c. FLOUR active for low grades; $4 20@$4 40 for Fall Superfine; $4 40@$4 75 for Extra; $5@$5 25 for Double Extra. WHEAT heavy for best grades; No. 2 Spring inspected, 92c.; No. 2 Red Fall, $1 03@$1 05; Choice, $1 20@$1 25. CORN heavy at 76c.@77c. for Yellow; 84c.@88c. for White. OATS declining; sales at 52½c.@55c. BARLEY nominally unchanged. RYE is nominally unchanged. WHISKY steady at 93c. PROVISIONS dull. PORK, $27. Dry-salted SHOULDERS, 10½c. Clear SIDES, loose, 14¼c. BACON—Shoulders, 12¾c.; Clear Sides, 16c.@16½c. LARD dull at at 16c. for Tierce; 16½c. for Keg. CATTLE unchanged. Live HOGS quiet and unchanged. RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,800 bbls.; Wheat, 6,500 bushels; Corn, 17,000 bushels; Oats, 8,000 bushels; Hogs, 1,000 head.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 4.—FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT quiet and unchanged. OATS dull and drooping; sales at 50c.@55c. RYE dull at 88c.@90c. BARLEY dull; Spring, $1 10@$1 20; Winter, $1 25@$1 30. TOBACCO firm and unchanged; sales, 69 hhds. COTTON dull at 24½c. Live HOGS dull and lower, at $8@$8 75. Dressed HOGS, $10@$10 50; receipts 1,100. PROVISIONS dull with no demand. Mess PORK held $26 50. Bulk MEATS held 10½c.@10¾c. for Shoulders; 13¼c.@13¾c. for Clear Rib Sides; 14¼c. for Clear Sides loose; no sales. BACON neglected; Shoulders 12¼c.@12½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 15c.@15½c.; Clear Sides, 15¾c. Sugar Cured HAMS, 18½c.@19½c. LARD held 15c.@16c. for Steam and Kettle. Green MEATS dull at 9¼c. for Shoulders; 11¾c.@12c. for Clear Rib Sides; 13½c.@14c. for HAMS. EXCHANGE dull and unchanged.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 4.—TOBACCO—Sales 100 hhds. at $4 70@$5 50 for green frosted Trash and Lugs, $6@$7 50 for sound Lugs, $8@$12 for low to medium Leaf, $15@$24 50 for good to fine. COTTON firm; Middling, 23½c. FLOUR unchanged. GRAINS unchanged. PROVISIONS quiet. Mess PORK, $27 50. BACON—Shoulders, 12½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 15¼c.; Clear Sides, 16½c. Bulk MEATS—Shoulders, 11½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 14¼c.; Clear Sides, 15½c. LARD—[illegible] HAMS—Sugar-cured, [illegible]c.@19c. WHISKY, [illegible].

BUFFALO, Feb. 4.—FLOUR, WHEAT, CORN, OATS, RYE, PEAS, SEEDS, PORK, LARD and HIGHWINES, all inactive, and nominally unchanged. BARLEY easier; sales 5 cars four-rowed Canada at 88c. on the track, 7,[illegible] bushels two-rowed State at 75c. on the track, and 20 cars do. to arrive at 75c. on the track. CATTLE—Receipts, 1,[illegible] head; sales, 2,[illegible] head, at a decline of ¼c. for Prime to ½c. for Medium, compared with last week's prices. HOGS firm and active at 9c.@9½c. SHEEP firm and steady, but prices are unchanged.

OSWEGO, Feb. 4.—FLOUR steady and unchanged; sales 1,200 bbls. at $5 75 for No. 1 Spring; $6 for Amber Winter; $6 50 for White, and $7 for Double Extra. WHEAT quiet and unchanged; Amber State, $1 26. CORN steady but quiet at $1 06. BARLEY nominally unchanged; Up-lake Canada, $1 03. RYE and PEAS nominal. CORNMEAL, $2 25 for bolted, and $2 15 for unbolted, ₱ cwt. MILLFEED unchanged; Shorts, $19@$20; Shipstuffs, $23@$26; Middlings, $30@$33, ₱ ton. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, $1 06; to Albany, 78c.; to New-York, 99c.

MEMPHIS, Feb. 4.—COTTON quiet at 24½c.; receipts, 1,563 bales; exports, 922 bales; receipts of the week, 11,248 bales; exports, 8,400 bales; stock, 24,416 bales. FLOUR scarce; Superfine, $5 25@$5 50. CORN, 92½c.@93c. OATS, 67½c.@70c. LARD, 16½c.@18c. PORK, $28. Bulk MEATS—Shoulders, 11c.@11½c.; Sides, 15¼c.@15½c.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 4.—COTTON—Net receipts of the week, 2,089 bales; coastwise, 1,600 bales; total, 3,689 bales; exports, to the Continent, 290 bales; coastwise, 488 bales; sales of the week, 2,048 bales; stock on hand, 12,960 bales; sales to-day, 628 bales. The market is weak; demand moderate; Middling, 24¼c.

GALVESTON, Texas, Feb. 4.—COTTON—Net receipts of the week, 9,271 bales; exports to Liverpool, 3,330 bales; to New-York, 989 bales; to New-Orleans, 497 bales; to Boston, 1,831 bales; sales of the week, 3,513 bales; stock, 47,182 bales; the market closed firm, offerings light; Good Ordinary, 19c.@19¼c., in coin.

CHARLESON, S. C., Feb. 4.—COTTON quiet and nothing doing, the stormy weather preventing business; Middling, 24¼c.@24½c.; Sea Island, 40c.@61; receipts, 1,204 bales; net receipts of the week, 7,390 bales; coastwise, 24 bales; total, 7,414 bales. Exports to Great Britain, 6,212 bales; to the Continent, 1,029 bales; coastwise, 3,395 bales; stock, 20,821 bales.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Feb. 4.—COTTON dull at 23c. on account of scarcity for shipping; net receipts of the week, 726 bales; exports coastwise, 1,302 bales; sales, 475 bales; stock, 1,885 bales. Spirits of TURPENTINE steady at 45c. for country packages. ROSIN steady at $1 55 for Strained, and $1 90 for No. 2. TAR lower; sales at $2 10.

MOBILE, Ala., Feb. 4.—COTTON quiet but firm; Middling, 24c.; sales to-day, 750 bales; total receipts of the week, 9,416 bales; exports—to Great Britain, 3,275 bales; to France, 1,611 bales; coastwise, 2,246 bales; sales of the week, 5,900 bales; stock on hand, 73,524 bales; receipts to-day, 2,768 bales; exports, 46 bales.

NORFOLK, Va., Feb. 4.—COTTON dull and a shade lower; Low Middling, 23½c.@23¾c.; receipts, 1,633 bales; exports, coastwise, 970 bales. Sales 142 bales. Total receipts of the week, 4,978 bales; exports, to Liverpool, 1,889 bales; coastwise, 5,232 bales; sales of the week, 885 bales; stock, 8,213 bales.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Feb. 4.—COTTON dull; Middling, 24¼c.; Sea Islands, 38c.@40c.; Medium, 40c.@47c.; Fine, 50c.@55c.; receipts to-day, 2,593 bales; sales, 750 bales; net receipts of the week, 16,505 bales; exports, 901 bales to Bremen and 5,213 bales coastwise; sales of the week, 3,000 bales; stock, 61,435 bales.

TOLEDO, Feb. 4.—FLOUR dull. WHEAT dull and unchanged. CORN advancing; New, 72c. OATS dull; No. 2, 45c. Dressed HOGS, $10@$10 50. RECEIPTS—1,000 bbls. Flour, 4,500 bushels Corn, 51,000 lbs. Dressed Hogs. SHIPMENTS—1,500 bbls. Flour, 9,000 bushels Wheat, 9,000 lbs. Dressed Hogs.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 4.—FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT heavy at 86c. for No. 1; 80½c. for No. 2. CORN and other Grains nominal. Dressed HOGS steady at $9 75@$10 25. RECEIPTS—3,060 bbls. Flour, 2,800 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—3,000 bbls. Flour.

DETROIT, Feb. 4.—FLOUR active at $5@$5 50. WHEAT—Extra White firm at $1 18@$1 20; other grades weak; No. 1 White, $1 09@$1 10; Amber, $1 03; Regular, $1 01. BARLEY demoralized; buyers offer $1 60 ₱ cental. Dressed HOGS quiet at $10 25@$10 75.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Feb. 4.—The COTTON market closed dull and easier; sales 243 bales; receipts, 498 bales; Middling, 23½c.@23¾c.; sales of the week, 3,037 bales; receipts, 4,633 bales; stock, 21,900 bales.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 4.—WHEAT nominal, with no sales. OATS nominal, with no sales. CORN dull; New held at 79c.; no grade, or rejected, 70c.; Old, nominal. RYE nominal. BARLEY nominal.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 4.—WHEAT in good supply, but no sales were made. RYE dull at 80c.@80½c.; sales one car load Old Western Mixed at $1 11. OATS held at 55c.@56c.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 4.—FLOUR unchanged, with light transactions. WHEAT unchanged, with light transactions. LEGAL TENDERS, 83¼.

BOSTON, Feb. 4.—COTTON—Net receipts of the week, 710 bales; coastwise, 4,534 bales; total, 5,244 bales; stock on hand, 4,000 bales.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 4.—COTTON—Net receipts of the week, 228 bales.

CITY POINT, Feb. 4.—COTTON—Net receipts of the week, 338 bales.

[Advertisement.]

PYLE'S O. K. Soap still increasing in popularity. Housekeepers find it the cheapest in the end, and so instruct their friends. All first-class grocers keep it. Depot No. 350 Washington-street.

Weather Report.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Feb. 4—9 A. M.

Place.	Wind.	Weather.	Ther.
Plaister Cove	N. W.	Clear	10
Halifax	N. W.	Clear	10
Portland	N.	Clear	1
Boston	N.	Clear	20
New-York	N. W.	Clear	22
Philadelphia	N. W.	Clear	26
Wilmington, Del.	N. E.	Clear	28
Washington	N. W.	Clear	30
Fortress Monroe	N. E.	Cloudy	36
Richmond	N.	Clear	30
Charleston	N. E.	Raining	54
Augusta, Ga.	N. E.	Raining	50
Oswego	S.	Clear	5
Buffalo	E.	Clear	26
Pittsburg	N. E.	Clear	20
Chicago	S.	Cloudy	18
Louisville	N. E.	Clear	29
Mobile	N. W.	Clear	50
New-Orleans	N.	Clear	45
Key West	N. W.	Clear	71
Havana	—	Raining	76

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Deutschland	Feb. 5	New-York	Bremen.
Virginia	Feb. 5	New-York	Liverpool.
Pereire	Feb. 5	New-York	Havre.
City of London	Feb. 5	New-York	Liverpool.

FOR ASPINWALL.

Henry Chauncy	Feb. 5	New-York	Aspinwall

Closing of Foreign Mails at Post Office.

SATURDAY.

For Aspinwall, Panama, South Pacific and Central American ports, by the *Arizona*, at 10:30 A. M.

For Europe, *via* Southampton and Bremen, by the *Hansa*, at 12 M.; supplementary mail, for *paid* letters, on pier foot of Third-street, Hoboken, to 1:45 P. M. For France, *via* Brest and Havre, by the *Pereire*, at 7 A. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through *via* H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:30, 9 P. M.
North Way, *via* Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners	5 A. M.
East, *via* New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, *via* Newport	4 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	7 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 6:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 7 06 | Sun sets..... 5 22 | Moon sets..10 23

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.11 05 | Gov. Island.11 54 | Hell Gate.. 1 16

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, Feb. 4.

Arrived.

Steamship Virginia, Kennedy, Galveston Jan. 25, via Key West 29th, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co. Feb. 1, lat. 33 11 N., lon. 76 44 W., passed schr. R. W. Huddell, bound N.; same day, lat. 33 24 N., lon. 76 38 W., passed bark Henry R. Lord, bound north.

Steamship James Adger, Lockwood, Charleston, S. C., Feb. 2, with mdse. and passengers to Henry R. Morgan & Co.

Steamship Pennsylvania, (Br.,) Webster, Liverpool Jan. 19, and Queenstown 20th, with mdse. and passengers to F. W. J. Hurst.

Steamship Valley City, Beadell, Georgetown, D. C., with mdse. to Phillips & Brown.

Steamship Tripoli, (Br.,) Hains, Liverpool Jan. 18, and Queenstown 19th, via Boston Feb. 3, with mdse. to C. G. Francklyn.

Steamship Leo, Dearborn, Savannah Feb. 1, with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Steamship Cimbria, (N. G.,) Haack, Hamburg Jan. 19, via Havre 23d, with mdse. and passengers to Kunhardt & Co.

Ship Sunrise, Luce, Callao 108 ds., via Hampton Roads Jan. 31, with guano to Hobson & Co.—vessel to Howland & Frothingham. Passed Cape Horn Nov. 7, and crossed the equator Jan. 4, in lon. 38. Feb. 2, lat. 38, lon. 74, had a hurricane from N. W., lasting 18 hs.

Bark Edina, (of Guernsey,) Robbins, Rio Janeiro 48 ds., with coffee to Busk & Jevons—vessel to G. T. Bulley. Had moderate weather. Crossed the equator Jan. 12, in lon. 37 20. Bark Wayfarer sailed 2 ds. previous for New-York.

Bark Gefion, (Norw.,) Loverson, Stonington, Conn., in ballast to Wendt, Tetens & Bockmann.

Bark E. Schola, French, Boston, in ballast to master.

Brig Liberty, (of Boston,) Devereux, Malaga Dec. 26, via Gibraltar 28th, with fruit, &c., to L. E. Amsinck & Co.—vessel to J. H. Ward & Co. Had strong variable winds during latter part of passage. Has been 10 ds. from Bermuda.

Brig Fanny Fotherbull, (Br.,) Hughes, Rio Janeiro Nov. 25, via Hampton Roads, with coffee to order.

Brig Manson, (of Searsport,) Gilkey, Guantanamo 15 ds., with sugar to Walsh, Field & Way.

Schr. W. H. Page, Mallock, Eastport 10 ds., with fish to John Boynton's Son & Co.

Schr. Ida Birdsall, Birdsall, Darien, Ga., 7 ds., with lumber to N. L. McCready & Co.

Schr. Wm. Tice, Tice, Newbern, N. C., 8 ds., with naval stores to Jonas Smith & Co.

Schr. J. W. Haig, Brown, Newbern, N.C., 8 ds., with naval stores to Thomas, Holmes & Co.

Schr. William H. Paine, Taylor, Newport, with fish to Wm. Rogers.

Schr. Franklin Pierce, Robbins, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. J. M. Fisk, Chase, Provincetown, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Pennsylvania, Lynch, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Edward Slade, Slade, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Georgiana, Reed, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Blondet, Chapman, Provincetown, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Abigail Haynes, Smith, Bridgeport, for Philadelphia.

Schr. San Luis, Halsey, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Leon, Davis, New-Haven.
Schr. Santa Maria, Harding, Bristol.
Schr. S. S. Ellsworth, Luff, New-Haven.
Schr. Kate Kallahan, Tiffney, New-London.
Schr. Dr. Wm. Powers, Hawkins, New-Haven.
Schr. Motamora, Bates, Bridgeport.
Schr. Chas. L. Hulse, White, Providence.
Schr. Nelly Bloomfield, Hebbie, Stamford.
Schr. Belle, Simpson, Bridgeport.
Schr. Entire, Kinnier, Providence.
Schr. Prudence, McCobb, Providence.
Schr. H. G. Fay, Prescott, New-London.

WIND—At sunset, fresh, N. N. E., steady.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Feb. 4.—Arr. steamer Saxon, Philadelphia; ship Archer, Manila.

Spoken—Dec. 12, lat. 33 30 S., lon. 27 E., bark Rome, Hong Kong for New-York.

Dec. 13, lat. 34 47 S., lon. 25 E., bark Mariano, Manila for Boston.

Dec. 15, lat. 35 S., lon. 23 E., ship Wild Rover, Manila for Boston.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Feb. 4.—Arr. schr. Nora, Matanzas; steamer Charleston, New-York.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Feb. 4.—In the Roads—Ship Henry Penham, Norfolk, for Liverpool; steamer Petersburg, Richmond, for Baltimore, and a fleet of coasters.

A gale from the northeast has been blowing all day.

NORFOLK, Va., Feb. 4.—Sld. steamer Hatteras, for New-York.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Feb. 4.—Arr. schrs. Vulture, Havana; Four Sisters, New-York.

Old. ship Henry Palmer, Swansea, Wales; schr. Jennie Sheppard, Jacksonville.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 4.—Arr. ships Cerostes, from Glasgow; Emerald Isle, from New-York.

Old. ships E. E. F. Gabain, for Cork, with 20,000 sacks of wheat; S. G. Reed, for Hong Kong, with 6,000 barrels of flour.

Sld. brig Gallie, for Auckland.

Spoken, &c.

Maria Nottebohm—Ship, from San Francisco for Liverpool, Nov. 17, lat. 17 57 S., lon. 67 W.

Benefactor—Bark, hence for Shanghae, Dec. 26, lat. 16 S., lon. 31 W.

Paraguay—Bark, from Liverpool for Honolulu, Nov. 11, lat. 55 S., lon. 80 W.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrived Out.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 4.—The steamship Calabria, (late Australasian,) from New-York, arrived at Queenstown at 4½ o'clock this morning, on the way to this port.

GLASGOW, Feb. 4.—The steamship Europa, of the Anchor line, from New-York, arrived here to-day.

Marine Disasters.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 4.—The brigantine Martha, from St. John, N. B., was wrecked off the coast of Ireland.

The ship Andrew Lovitt, Captain Perry, from Ardrossan for Philadelphia, has put into Cork leaky.

SEVEN PER CENT.

FIRST MORTGAGE

GOLD BONDS

OF THE

CHICAGO AND SOUTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

Principal and interest payable IN GOLD at the American Exchange National Bank of New-York. Coupons payable May and November, free of GOVERNMENT TAX.

As an additional security, the principal and interest

IS GUARANTEED IN CURRENCY BY THE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.

The Chicago and Southwestern Railway, in connection with the Muscatine branch of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Road, is a DIRECT EXTENSION of the old Chicago and Rock Island Road from Columbus, Iowa, 250 miles THROUGH THE RICHEST PORTIONS OF IOWA AND MISSOURI, TO THE CITY OF LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS, thus constituting an almost direct air line from CHICAGO to the commercial metropolis of Kansas and the Missouri Valley.

The field for this Road throughout the Southwest is an open one; its connection with Chicago is direct, and all its connections are among the MOST VALUABLE and important of any Road in existence.

The whole issue of Bonds amounts to five millions, and constitutes a first mortgage on the entire property of the Company,

BESIDES BEING UNCONDITIONALLY GUARANTEED BY THE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY,

which renders the investment doubly secure. We do not hesitate to recommend them as FIRST-CLASS IN EVERY RESPECT.

They will be sold at present at 97 and accrued interest, in currency. Government Bonds and other available securities received in exchange.

Pamphlets, with full and interesting particulars, furnished on application by

FRANK & GANS,

FINANCIAL AGENTS,

No. 14 WALL-ST., NEW YORK.

CONDENSED STATEMENT

OF THE RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS OF

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF NEW-YORK,

F. S. WINSTON, PRESIDENT,

For eleven months, ending Dec. 31, 1869, AND OF ITS ASSETS ON THAT DAY.

Assets Feb. 1, 1869		$29,325,295 10
Receipts during eleven months:		
Policy Fees, Annuities, Premiums and Renewals	$11,175,659 87	
Interest, Premium on Gold and Rents	2,090,353 48	13,266,013 35
		$42,591,308 45

DISBURSEMENTS.

Claims by death and matured Endowments	$1,702,651 25	
Cash Dividends	3,585,418 22	
Surrendered Policies, Annuities, Commissions and Commutation of future Commissions	1,596,849 57	
Expenses and Taxes	493,726 44	
Office Furniture	1,079 26	7,379,724 74
Net Assets Dec. 31, 1869		$35,211,583 71

INVESTED AS FOLLOWS:

Cash on hand and in Banks and Trust Companies	$1,857,330 30	
Bonds and Mortgages	27,319,882 47	
United States and State Stocks and Bonds	5,073,108 75	
Real estate	953,717 49	
Balance due by agents	7,544 79	35,211,583 71
Add:		
Interest accrued but not due	155,847 63	
Interest due and unpaid	30,260 64	
Premiums due but not received	286,154 14	
Premiums deferred, Quarterly and Semi-Annual	1,500,000 00	
Market value of Stocks in excess of cost	684,771 00	$2,557,033 41
Gross Assets, December 31, 1869		$37,868,617 12
Increase in Net Assets for the 11 months		$5,386,288 61

I have carefully examined the foregoing Statement and find the same correct.

(Signed,) SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.

The foregoing statement comprises the business of eleven months only. The fiscal year of the Company has hitherto commenced on the 1st day of February and expired upon the 31st day of January. For several years past the Superintendent of the Insurance Department of this State has urged upon the officers of the Company to make the fiscal year coincident with the calendar year, pursuant to the provisions of a special statute authorizing such change. The Board of Trustees, at its meeting on Jan. 19, inst., decided that the time had arrived when compliance with the wishes of the State authorities was both expedient and proper, and it accordingly made the change. Hereafter the fiscal year of the Company will extend from the 1st day of January to the 31st day of December, both dates inclusive.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

FRED'CK S. WINSTON, SEYMOUR L. HUSTED,
JOHN V. L. PRUYN, SAMUEL D. BABCOCK,
WILLIAM MOORE, DAVID HOADLEY,
ROBERT H. McCURDY, HENRY A. SMYTHE,
ISAAC G. PEARSON, WILLIAM V. BRADY,
MARTIN BATES, WILLIAM E. DODGE,
WILLIAM BETTS, GEORGE S. COE,
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WILLIAM A. HAINES, HUGH N. CAMP,
EZRA WHEELER, HERMAN C. VON POST.

RICHARD A. McCURDY, Vice President.
SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.
JOHN M. STUART, Secretary.
FREDERIC SCHROEDER, Assistant Secretary.
WILLIAM BETTS, LL. D.,
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HON. HENRY E. DAVIES, } Counsel.
ISAAC L. KIP, M. D.,
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Nos. 144 and 146 Broadway,

CORNER OF LIBERTY-ST.

JA[illegible] 20, 1870.

110 MILES COMPLETED.

ONLY 7 1-2 MILES

TO FINISH THE WHOLE LINE.

SEVEN PER CENT GOLD,

First Mortgage Bonds,

OF THE

Danville, Urbana, Bloomington and Pekin Railroad Company of Illinois.

This road is now VIRTUALLY COMPLETED, as there remained, at latest advices, but 7½ miles of track to be laid, and the line will be opened throughout about Feb. 1, as the rails for its completion are now on the ground. Trains are running on the portion completed, and the earnings considerably exceed the anticipations of the Company. Seven-eighths of the bonds have already been taken by investors, and the present active demand will soon absorb the balance.

The road is 117 5-100 miles in length, and is the only East and West line connecting the cities from which it derives its name. No road has ever been built having more numerous valuable connections East and West. At Pekin it connects with Peoria, Burlington and Omaha; at Danville with the Toledo, Wabash and Western; at Indianapolis with the Pennsylvania Central, Baltimore and Ohio, and all the main lines East making a NEW THROUGH DIRECT ROUTE in Illinois and Indiana from New-York, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore, to Peoria, Burlington, Quincy, Omaha and the Far West. Among the advantages, therefore, claimed for the road is its POSITION, directly on the line of interoceanic travel, and in the track of the great movements of commerce from West to East.

THE LOCAL TRAFFIC must also be very large, as the road passes through one of the richest and most populous sections of Illinois, a State which has become famous for building up several of the most prosperous railroads in this country, through the immense local traffic contributed to them.

SECURITY OF THE BONDS.

The whole amount of bonds which can be sold is less than $18,000 per mile, on a road which has cost about $40,000 per mile; so that the total liability of the Company for interest each year will be only $140,000 in gold, a sum which is really insignificant when the character and location of the road is considered. In addition to the security furnished by a first mortgage upon the entire property of a first-class railroad 117 miles in length, the bonds have lately been further secured by a consolidation of this line with the Indianapolis, Crawfordville and Danville Road, making over two hundred miles under one management, so that the bonds are not only a First Mortgage of less than $18,000 per mile on this 117 5-100 miles, but have been assumed by the Consolidated Company under the name of the Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western Railroad Company.

VALUE AS AN INVESTMENT.

The Bonds pay SEVEN PER CENT. IN GOLD, coupons being paid semi-annually, April 1 and Oct. 1, at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company in New-York. The Bonds may also be registered at the holder's option.

THEY ARE FREE OF INCOME TAX.

THEY ARE CONVERTIBLE into stock, and as the stocks of several of the principal lines of Illinois, such as the Rock Island, Illinois Central, Chicago and Alton, Burlington and Quincy, have sold at the Stock Boards from above par to nearly 200 per cent., THIS PRIVILEGE OF CONVERTING THE BONDS INTO STOCK OF THE COMPANY AT PAR, GREATLY INCREASES THEIR VALUE, and should be highly appreciated.

PRICE 95

and accrued interest, in currency. Gold, Coupons, Governments, and all marketable securities received in exchange at the highest market rates, free of commission. We forward bonds by express, free of charge. Pamphlets, containing maps and circulars relating to the Road, furnished on application, by the undersigned, Financial Agents of the Company.

TURNER BROTHERS,

Bankers, No. 14 Nassau-st., New-York

A PRIME SECURITY AT A LOW PRICE.

FIRST MORTGAGE CONVERTIBLE BONDS

OF THE

St. Louis & Southeastern Railway of Illinois.

COUPON AND REGISTERED.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD.

INTEREST SEVEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM, FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX, PAYABLE IN NEW-YORK, MAY AND NOVEMBER.

The St. Louis and Southeastern Railway spans the State of Illinois, commencing at the City of St. Louis and ending at the City of Shawneetown, on the Ohio River. Its entire length, when completed, will be 139 miles, TWENTY-SEVEN MILES OF WHICH ARE ALREADY FINISHED AND IN OPERATION. Work is progressing on other portions of the road, and it is the intention of the Company to push the enterprise to early completion.

This line of road supplies an urgent need. It passes through a fertile and populous section of the State hitherto destitute of railroad facilities. In the production of wheat the district is not excelled by any other in the Union, and the road throughout its entire length PASSES OVER THE RICHEST COAL BEDS OF ILLINOIS, now being profitably and extensively worked at various points. In view of the large and increasing consumption of coal at St. Louis and in the adjoining region, the profits upon the transportation of coal alone will, within the limit of three years, more than pay the interest on the entire bonded debt of the Company. The total issue of bonds is limited to $2,250,000, equal to about $16,000 per mile, to be issued only as the construction and equipment of the road progresses. They are issued under a mortgage made to P. C. Calhoun, President of the Fourth National Bank, New-York, and George Opdyke, Trustees. It is carefully drawn, and duly recorded in all the counties through which the road passes.

In offering these Convertible Bonds for sale we beg to refer investors to a pamphlet in our possession, now ready for distribution, containing a comprehensive exhibit of the enterprise and its promising future, signed by the President of the Company, General EDWARD F. WINSLOW, and by Brevet Major-General JAMES H. WILSON, United States Army, one of its Directors, and also to the statement appended thereto, signed by W. MILNOR ROBERTS, United States Civil Engineer, and one of the most distinguished railroad constructors of the country. These gentlemen are well known to the country and their friends for their ability, integrity, and honor. The accuracy of their statements may therefore be confidently relied upon.

Any one who will carefully study these documents cannot fail to become convinced that this road, when completed, will control a large and profitable local business, to say nothing of its through traffic. It will, therefore, be able to pay, without fail, the interest on its bonds, and render the stock a very profitable investment. Gross earnings at the rate of $3,000 per mile per annum will be ample to pay the interest on its debt, including the expense of operation and repairs. There is no completed road in the State of Illinois which is not earning much more than this sum per mile. The Company CONFIDENTLY EXPECT THEIR ROAD TO EARN FROM SEVEN TO TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS PER MILE from the time of completion.

After a thorough investigation of the merits of this enterprise, we confidently recommend these Bonds to our friends and the public as a safe and profitable investment.

Price for the present, 92½ and accrued interest in currency, the Company reserving to itself the right to advance the price whenever it may so determine.

Pamphlets furnished on application.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,

No. 25 Nassau-st.

USE "CHERRY PECTORAL TROCHES" for colds, coughs, sore throats, bronchitis, &c. Superior to all others.
RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor House.
No more of those cubeb things.

NO MATTER WHAT OR HOW BAD the ache or pain, it will give way on the use of HYATT'S SWISS LINIMENT. Sold by all Druggists at 50 cents.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

$100 PER WEEK.—DON'T COMPLAIN of hard times when you have a competency within your reach. Agents, both male and female, are making $100 per week selling our new work, PLAIN HOME TALK AND MEDICAL COMMON SENSE. They have no competition; there never was a book published like it; anybody can sell it; everybody buys it. Send for circular containing table of contents of this wonderful work. Address WELLS & COFFIN, No. 432 Broome-st., New-York.